Established 1813.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,399—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1898.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| † CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 3rd Sept. |
| M.L. CARTHAGE | 5237 | C. Gadd | 10th " |
| † BENGAL | 4656 | L. Vibmer | 17th " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | R. F. Briscoe | 24th " |
| † CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 1st Oct. |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5237 | W. Wheler | 8th " |
| † SUTLEJ | 4164 | A. Symons | 15th " |
| M.L. SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 22nd " |
| † CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 29th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 5th Nov. |
| † SUTLEJ | 4164 | A. Symons | 12th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 19th " |
| † CARTHAGE | 5237 | C. Gadd | 26th " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | R. F. Briscoe | 3rd Dec. |
| † CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 10th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5237 | W. Wheler | 17th " |
| † CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 24th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfit | 31st " |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th August, 1898.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | T. Resevich | 4,212 | 1st Sept. 1898. |
| IMPERATOR | G. Nicolich | 4,139 | 1st Oct. 1898. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, or VENICE... | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 7th Sept. 1898. |
| GISELA | E. Mosca | 4,260 | 12th Oct. 1898. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs 980 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs 1060 | Rs. 625 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain | Tons | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MORAVIA | E. Mecozzi | 3,305 | 21st Sep. |

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 26th, 1898.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MATSUYAMA MARU," Capt. M. NISHIMURA, 2,938 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 8th September.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th August, 1898.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd Sept., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 1st September, calling at Karrachee, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 5th September, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2610 tons, on or about 6th Sep., calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 9th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 2nd September, 1898.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 31st August, 1898.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### COMPAGNIE HAVRAISE.

PENINSULAIRE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THE very fine, FULL POWERED and FAST Steamers.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain. | Sailing. |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE DE METZ | 3297 | Riobard | Sept. 15th |

FOR DUNKIRK AND HAVRE DIRECT.

FIRST SALOON, Fare ..... Rs. 375.
SECOND " " ..... " 240.

To be followed by other vessels.

All Cabins on the UPPER DECK.

CUISINE A LA FANCAISE.

For Freight and Passage apply—

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.
Agents.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
*VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Tuesday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SALAZIE | 4,265 | C. Seiller | 27th Sep. 1898. |
| LAOS | 6,000 | Flandin | 25th Oct. 1898. |
| SYDNEY | 4,332 | Aubert | 22nd Nov. 1898. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about the |
|---|---|---|---|
| CALEDONIEN | 4,232 | Durrande | 22nd Sept. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. S. "ULA."—ARRIVED 30TH AUGUST, 1898.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
B. I. S. N. Co., Ld., Agents.
Bombay, 30th August, 1898.

### NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

## TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND DRUG MERCHANTS.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS WILL BE ALLOWED TO ALL

LARGE CONSUMERS.

ESTIMATES PREPARED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.

THE ATTENTION OF RAILWAYS, HOSPITALS, MEDICAL OFFICERS

SPECIALLY INVITED.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

## ASPARAGUS, BEST QUALITY.

| | | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| German Finest | Per tin | 2 8 | 2 12 |
| Californian (Oyster Bay) | " | 1 5 | 1 8 |
| French 1 1-2lb. Tin | " | 0 15 | 1 1 |
| Do. 2 1-2lb. " | " | 1 10 | 1 14 |
| Hamson's Standard | " | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| Points for Soups | " | 0 15 | 1 1 |

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

### THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.

NEARLY .....£9,000,000 Stg.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

W. E. HILL,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

### EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch, full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

### INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

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| Esplanade Road. | Bunder Road. |

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

### APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

### WANTED.

WANTED
FROM 1st FEBRUARY, 1899,
A SECRETARY FOR THE OOTACAMUND CLUB.

TERMS:—Rupees 250 per mensem rising to Rs. 300 (by periodical increments at the discretion of the Committee) together with Board and Lodging in the Club.

Residence in the Club is compulsory.

Applications must reach the PRESIDENT of the Club Committee, Ootacamund, by 1st October, 1898.

### FOR SALE.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE AS A GOING CONCERN,
COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL.

OFFERS will be received by the Undersigned for the whole of the Mill Premises of the Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., consisting of about 25 acres of land, with the Buildings, Plant, Machinery (10,000 Spindles and 232 Looms) Dye House, &c., together with ample Preparing Machinery, Implements, and Tools.

Apply to

J. F. HEADRICK,
C. DAVIDSON,
Liquidators.
The Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., in Liquidation.
Colombo, 6th May, 1898.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English-built C under-spring CANE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

| Menist's Spectacles. | Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Sides | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single temple Sides | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Solders | 50 | 28 | 16 |

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### THE NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS AND WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

### EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms 2 75 per mens.

Application to

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### WITH ACHROMATIC LENSES.

WE have much pleasure in submitting a list of a few SPECIAL PATTERNS in FIELD and MARINE GLASSES suitable for the present Season. Besides those contained in this list, we hold a large Stock of other Patterns.

The favour of all Orders will be esteemed, and shall receive our best attention.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
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| 1445.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Nickel Mounts, in Soft Sling Case | 25 |
| 1483.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, and Sun Shades, in Hard Sling Case | 40 |
| 1225.—Field Glass, Body covered with Calf or Morocco Leather, large Eye-pieces, in Hard Sling Case | 35 |
| 1385.—Short Form Field Glass, Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts and Shades, in Patent Leather Sling Case | 50 |
| 1425.—Field Glass, Morocco Body, Conical Shape, Japanned Mounts, Compass between Eye-pieces | 55 |
| 1356.—Field Glass, Morocco-covered Body and Shades, Oxidized Mounts, very superior | 60 |
| 1397.—Field Glass, Morocco Body and Shades, Japanned Mounts, High Form | 65 |
| 1432.—Field Glass, in Metal Body, covered Morocco and Japanned Mounts, in Soft Case | 45 |
| 1388A.—Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Morocco Body and Shades, "Emperor" Model, best bar, Octagon pull-out, polished Mounts | 145 |
| Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Russia Leather Body and Shades, High Form, polished Mounts | 160 |

OPERA GLASSES.

SIX LENS.

POWERFUL AND ACHROMATIC

| | |
|---|---|
| 1268.—Black Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts, superior quality | 25 |
| 1229.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts, with Sling and Compass, first quality, in Leather Pouch | 26 |
| 1422.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts with Sling, first quality, in Leather Pouch, pointed bar | 29 |

TWELVE LENS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1268A-13.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts | 35 |
| 1268-15.— Do. do. | 42 |
| 1268-17.— Do. do. | 45 |
| 1268-19.— Do. do. | 48 |

FANCY OPERA GLASSES.

A large stock of Fancy Opera Glasses suitable for presentation always on hand in Ivory, Shell, Mother-o'-Pearl, Fish Pearl, Tortoise shell, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 85

DOUBLE TELESCOPES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aluminium Double Telescope, Calf or Morocco Body, Japanned or Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, Black Sling Case | 225 |
| Aluminium Double Telescope, Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, rapid pull-out, quick focussing adjustment, in best Sling Case | 250 |

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OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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"THE BEST."

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(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.

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ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

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"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

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H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON

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### CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS
ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

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| Crest correctly Engraved from ... ... ... | 6 0 |
| Crest and Motto ... ... ... ... ... | 8 0 |
| Crest and Monogram ... ... ... ... ... | 10 0 |
| Monograms only, from ... ... ... ... | 5 0 |
| Address Engraved, one line, any style ... | 4 0 |
| Address, two lines, any style ... ... | 6 0 |

Estimates sent for three or more Lines.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

### STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions ... ... ... ... ... | 0 4 |
| Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 impressions ... ... ... ... ... | 0 8 |
| Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 impressions ... ... ... | 2 0 |

### VISITING CARDS, PLATES, AND PRINTING.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| 100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved ... ... ... ... ... | 3 0 |
| 100 Ladies' Cards printed and plate engraved ... | 4 0 |

Other lines, such as Address, Club, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

### VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards ... ... ... ... ... | 1 8 |
| Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards ... ... ... ... ... | 2 0 |
| REGIMENTAL CRESTS... | No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given. |
| CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES ... ... | No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given. |

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS, PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

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THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 12th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Mills premises on TUESDAY, the 20th September next, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1ST—To receive, and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1898.
2ND—To elect Directors in place of those whose term has expired and are eligible to be re-elected.
3RD—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
4TH—To settle the question of increasing spindles.
5TH—To declare a dividend.

A. JOHN & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.
Agra, 22nd August, 1898.

---

### PHILLIPS & CO., LD.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
HOUSE IN BOMBAY
FOR
DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
MEDICAL & TOILET
REQUISITES,
STORES, WINES & GENERAL GOODS.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

WILL HOLD A GREAT

### CLEARANCE SALE
OF EXCESS STOCK
FROM 1ST TO 10TH SEPTEMBER,
At the BYCULLA premises.
LAMPS, BICYCLES, HARDWARE,
USEFUL ARTICLES OF ALL SORTS.
REDUCTION OF OVER 20 PER CENT.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI MEGHIBAI, (widow of DHAITSEY NANJEE) late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

MULJEE ANAND, DEWRAJ TOKERSEY, BHIMRAO ATMARAM, VELBAI (wife of VUSSONJEE TOKERSEY) and MAGHIBAI, (widow of SEWJEE WALJEE) the Executors named in the Will.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight and in the Sixty-second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 26th day of August, 1898.
Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI AND DINSHAW,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

### BOOKS WORTH READING.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| The Beauties of Marie Corelli ... ... ... | 2 8 |
| The Games of Patience for one or more Players, by W. Jones (fully illus.) ... ... ... ... | 3 12 |
| "The best Book on the subject ever published:" Lives of Twelve Bad Women, illustrations and reviews of feminine turpitude set forth by impartial hands. Illustrated ... ... ... | 12 0 |
| Lecture on the Philosophy of Religion, together with a work on the proofs of the existence of God, by Geo. W. F. Hegel, translated from the German, 3 vols. ... ... ... ... ... | 27 0 |
| Religious Faith, an Essay on the Philosophy of Religion, by H. Hughes, M. A. ... ... ... | 9 0 |
| The Greek Philosophers, by A. W. Benn, 2 vols. | 21 0 |
| The Religion of India, by E. W. Hopkins (hand books on the history of religions) ... ... ... | 8 8 |
| Charles Bradlaugh, a record of his Life and Work, by his own daughter, 2 vols. ... ... ... | 5 4 |
| Comic History of Greece from the earliest times to the death of Alexander the Great, by C. M. Snyder (fully illus.) ... ... ... ... ... | 6 0 |
| Religions of Primitive Peoples, by D. G. Brinton, M.D., (American lectures on the history of religions) ... ... ... ... ... | 4 8 |
| An Autobiography of Annie Besant. Illus.) ... | 4 8 |
| Lectures on the History of Philosophy, by Geo. W. F. Hegel (translated from the German), 3 vols. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 27 0 |
| The Life of Samuel Johnson, together with a journal of a tour to the Hebrides (a reprint of the first edition) in 3 vols. ... ... ... | 12 0 |

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

D B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO.,
DISCOUNT BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, THIRD BARONET MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Third Baronet Memorial Fund, are requested to be good enough TO PAY IN their Subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
THOMAS BLANEY,
NOWROZJEE N. WADIA,
HURKISSONDAS NURROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries.

---

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

THE BEST AND ONLY ORIGINAL.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS.

Beware of Spurious Imitations which are often substituted.

---

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 7, Marine Street, on TUESDAY, the 13th September, 1898, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended on 30th June, 1898.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to 13th September, 1898, both days inclusive, during which period the BOOKS of the Company are open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 31st August, 1898.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING STOCK OF EMERALDS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, BRACELETS, PEARL NECKLACES, RINGS, &c.

Re Estate of Abdul Husein Samsudin.

Under direction of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above Estate by the High Court of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st September, 1898, at 2-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, a remaining Stock of valuable stones and jewellery belonging to the above estate, consisting principally of emeralds, rubies, sapphires, and valuable rings, bracelets, pearl necklaces, etc., etc.

The jewellery is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 1st September, 1898.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 2nd instant, at p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Pasta Lane, Colaba, on account of the Fire Insurance Offices concerned—

About 600 full-pressed bales cotton, damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 1st September, 1898.

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## BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Seamar Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

---

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Frs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal TOWNS of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.

WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. R. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.
Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.

No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED:—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scenes or Satiric, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCHES & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

LOST, on Monday Evening, between the Fort and Cumballa Hill, a BLACK OVERCOAT. If the finder will communicate with "No. 28," care of this Paper, he will be rewarded.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.—Every requisite for COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING. Designs prepared and Estimates free.

6 FOR Rs. 2-8.—WASHING TIES "for Tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, etc. A New Stock just to hand.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

PASSENGERS per s. s. SETOS, to Zanzibar and East Africa, have to be alongside the Steamer, G. Shed, Prince's Dock, at 7 A. M., on Friday next, the 2nd September.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. G. Astwick's Furniture, Rich-toned Piano, etc., at Warrant Officers' Quarters, Middle Colaba, THIS DAY, at 1 P. M.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL—a first class European Hotel RE-OPENS about 1st October. Also TO BE LET a commodious and splendidly situated BUNGALOW, "Aramitta Lodge."

PRESENTS! PRESENTS!! Suitable for Wedding or Birthday, at great reduction owing to our clearing present Stock. Secure when you can at SHROFF BROTHERS.

28 YEARS' World Wide Reputation.—D. FERNANDES and Co., Family and Operative Chemists, &c. (Economical arrangement.) Attendance, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., daily, except Sundays. Medicine charges very moderate. 30, Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED, a competent and experienced SECRETARY and MANAGER, for Cotton Spinning Mill, at Palgaon. Applicants with experience of Spinning preferred. Good Salary. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to Mr. KRISHNA RAO PHATAK, Director, Sub-Committee, Palgaon Mills, Nagpur, C. P.

PIANOS!!! New and used. Strong-built and Sweet-toned. Prices very cheap. Trial solicited. PIANOFORTE DEPOT. Opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

BEDSTEADS. — Well known Birmingham Manufacturers, established over 40 years, require sole representative for India. Address stating commission required, references, etc. Apply to "E," care of this paper.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. R. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a few VICTORIA JUBILEE HAND ORGANS, with 48 Steel Harmonium reeds and with 12 endless tunes and case complete, Rs. 125. Never imported into India before.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 3, and KRISHROO LODGE. For Rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M." care of this Paper.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla's and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Re. 1 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-4. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—Specally adapted for Travellers and those living in Up-country Stations where medical aid is not readily procurable. Per Bottle Re. 1. Prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE only Firm which repairs "Celestinas," "Aristons," "Phœnix," and all sorts of Hand Organs, and keep all spare Repairing and Tuning materials in stock—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Re. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing, and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUGLERE.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. [illegible]
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

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## NOTICES.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the NOVELTY THEATRE, on SATURDAY, the 3rd September next, at 5-15 P. M., to welcome and to receive AN ADDRESS from the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. BOSE of Calcutta, who returns from London by the next English Mail.

DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
AMIRUDIN TYEBJI,
Honorary Secretaries.
31st August, 1898.

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NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 26th February, 1897.

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1898.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of TWELVE LAKHS RUPEES (Rs. 12,00,000).

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required: they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount Tendered to be deposited on application.

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, 8th October, 1898, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. [gun-fire], on Monday, 12th September, 1898, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 26th July, 1898.

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DEBENTURE LOAN 1898.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....
hereby tender for Rupees.....of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees..... Annas.....for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees.....and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 8th October 1898.

I require the amount in.....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

(Signature) .....

(Address) .....

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LA SOCIETE COMMERCIALE ET INDUSTRIELLE DE NAPHTE CASPIENNE ET DE LA MER NOIRE, 13 Rue Lafayette, Paris, in the Republic of France, and Batoum, in the Empire of Russia, Petroleum Merchants, are the sole and absolute owners of the above trade mark. The privilege of using such trade mark belongs exclusively to La Societe aforesaid and, without their permission first had and obtained, no person, firm or corporation has or have any right to the user of such trade mark.

Any person firm or corporation using the above trade mark without such permission as aforesaid will be deemed to have infringed the rights of the owners thereof and legal proceedings will be taken against such infringers in respect of such wrongful user.

G. C. SCARAMANGA,
Constituted Attorney of La Societe Commerciale et Industrielle de Naphte Caspienne et de la Mer Noire.
1 and 2 Church Lane, Calcutta, 4th August, 1898.

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R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. | |
| Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per measem ... | 35 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold ... ... | 17 |
| Examination and Certificate ... ... | 10 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness ... ... | 5 |

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied

---

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other [illegible] Rates of Passage, Outfit, Hints for Travellers, Maps, Plans, and Illustrations. Price Rs. [illegible] Obtainable at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

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## BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Singapore. | Hankow. |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Foochow. |
| Rangoon. | Kuala Lumpur. | Manila. |
| Colombo. | Batavia. | Yokohama. |
| Penang. | Sourabaya. | Kobe. |
| Thaiping. | Hongkong. | Tientsin. |
| Deli (Sumatra). | Shanghai. | |

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 53:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

---

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital ... | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund ... | $ 90,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 27 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LONDON. | HONGKONG. | SHANGHAI. |
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
37, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | Yens 12,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPIAL ..... | „ 9,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | „ 6,660,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON. THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.
Horaby Road.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days ever removes all dischar

## INSURANCES.

### CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

FUNDS IN HAND...................$1,788,000

TATA & SONS, Agents. J. H. SYMINGTON, Chief Agent.

### ATLAS ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED .........£13,000,006

FUNDS IN HAND (31st Dec. 1897)...........................£ 2,287,029

E. D. SASSOON & Co., P. CHRYSTAL & Co., Agents. J. H. SYMINGTON, Branch Manager, Office 9 Rampart Row.

### NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...........£1,000,000

J. H. SYMINGTON, Agent.

### GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

CHIEF OFFICE: ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY, LONDON, E. C.

ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & CO., CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

### ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL UNDER THE NEW "ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS have more than Doubled DURING 5 YEARS and now exceed

**Rs. 1,30,00,000.**

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums, Immediate Settlement of Claims, Liberal Surrender Values and Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from R. PATERSON BROWN, Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

| Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. |
| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 25 | 11 8 0 | 25 | 15 7 0 | 25 | 13 13 0 |
| 30 | 12 12 0 | 30 | 18 6 0 | 30 | 16 0 0 |
| 35 | 14 3 0 | 35 | 22 13 0 | 35 | 19 1 8 |
| 40 | 16 1 0 | 40 | 30 1 0 | 40 | 23 10 0 |

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—EWART LATHAM & CO., FLEMING SHAW & CO., BOMBAY.

### HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..............................Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.


## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 p. c. } 1 bon. } | 1,205 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,110xd |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,150 |
| Commercial Bank of India | { 10,000 / 15,000 } | 100 | { 100 / 75 } | 8 p.c. | 102 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 1,00,000 | £6 | all | 3 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 9 pr. ct. | £29½ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | £125 | all | £1-5s. | |
| National Bank of India | 48,000 | £25 | £12½ | 7 pr. ct. | 300 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Yearly | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,150 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 45 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 280 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs 80 | 950 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 x | 200 |
| Showngur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dv Rs12½ | 107 1-2 |
| Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld. | 500 | 200 | 200 | 18 | 182 1-2 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld | 600 | 200 | 200 | dvdRs25 | 210 |
| Colaba | 580 | 1,880 | 1,880 | dvdRs15 | 315 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,200 |
| English Press and Manfg. | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 8 | 80 |
| Fort | 150 | 8,500 | 500 | 25+80 | 775 |
| French | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs30 | 490 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 600 | dvdRs30 | 265 |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld. | 700 | 100 | 100 | dvdRs10 | 155 |
| Khangaum | 280 | 450 | 450 | Rs 60 | 440xd |
| Mahuva Press Co., Ld. | 300 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 210 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 70 |
| Mercantile | 600 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 4 | 72 |
| Mofussil Co. | 12[illegible] | 400 | 400 | dvd Rs25 | 365 |
| Munmar M | [illegible]00 | 250 | all | 15 | 220 |
| New Berar | [illegible]00 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs45 | 565 |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd 18¾ | 170 |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 0 | 20 | 400xd |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 7. | 0 | 370 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 585 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | 2,100 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 490 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 2[illegible] | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 75 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 3[illegible] | 200 | all | 12 | 200xd |
| Volkart | — | 000 | | d d 65 | |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Hal yearly | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad ad v | 700 | 1,000 | .000 | Nil | 75 |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,100 | all | ... | 440 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,345 | ... | 00 | Nil | 43 |
| Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld | 618 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 | 1,000 |
| Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary) | 871 | 60 | all | 9 per ct. | |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs40 | 520 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.25 | 526xd |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 690 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 525 |
| Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd. | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.10 | 1,200xd |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.45 | 1,805 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 570 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 820 |
| Coimbatore S. and W | 6,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr ct. | 125 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 600xd |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | ... | dvdRs.12 | 445 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.20 | 500 |
| Currimbhoy Mill | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 770 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.25 | 390 |
| Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. | 400 | 250 | all | dvdRs.20 | 250 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 400 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | dvd 10 | 475xd |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.20 | 500 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 400 |
| Hingunghat Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 670 / 650 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | |
| Hope Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 625xd |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 1,400 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.15 | 390 |
| Indian Manfg. | 00 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 35 | 800 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 775 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 540xd |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.20 | 340 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | dvdRs.7½ | 200 |
| Jewraj Balloo. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | no dvd | 710 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 843 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 400 |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,500 | ,000 | dvdRs.30 | 790 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | 65 | 850xd |
| Khatao Makunjee | 1,800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.25 | 600 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 103 | 7 1-2 | 205xd |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 446 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 675 |
| Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 980 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,080 | 1,000 | dvRs.100 | 3,000 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 250 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 8,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr ct. | ... |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,00 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs 75 | 2,145 |
| Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti | ... | ... | ... | | ... |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | dvdRs. 5 | 82 1-2 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.55 | 1,875 |
| Mysore S & M. Co., Ld | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | dvdRs.15 | |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | Ps 525 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | s. 20 | 350 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | dvd Rs20 | 100 |
| Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld). | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs10 | 1 150 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs40 | 690 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs50 | 1,050 |
| Saraswati Mills | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 500 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs50 | 710 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs60 | 1,800xd |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | yrly Rs50 | 690 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 220 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | dv Rs.12½ | 325 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Rs.50 | 250 |
| Standard Mills Co. | 1,690 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 200 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 600 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.20 | 600 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 3,000 | 500 | 5 0 | dvdRs.15 | 450 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 515 |
| Union Mills Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.30 | 500 |
| Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld. | 900 | 500 | 900 | dvdRs40 | 410xd |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 2425 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 525 |
| Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 40 | 250 | all | dvdRs[illegible] | 250 |
| Wadia Mills | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | ... |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Half yearly | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,750 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs 5 | 170 |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 35 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 pr ct | 126 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 300 | 5,000 |
| Do, New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | 75 | 1,250 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | dvd 3 | 60 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 5-pr. ct | 80 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | ,000 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 1,150 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,600 | 500 | 500 | 5-pr ct. | 205 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | dvdRs10 | 215 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. | 2,800 | 250 | 250 | 9 p ct. | 320 |
| Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 600 | 50 | ... | 55 |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 18 |
| John Roberts & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 180xd |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 21 | 367 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 30 | 183 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvdRs15 | 140 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 25 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | ... | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 114 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs6 | 70 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | ,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs20 | 452xd |
| Soundy & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 70 |
| Treacher & Co. | 1,000 | 600 | 600 | 66 | 1,000xd |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | | 140 |
| Telephone Co. | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | dvdRs2 | 136 |

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 11-43m. Low water, 5-7m., 5-47a.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.

New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Apollo Street, 3 p. m.

Marine Court of Enquiry, *re* grounding of the Cashmere, Esplanade Police.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Ula, entered the dock on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Maria Valerie, entered on Tuesday, and the steamer Coromandel, left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, at 5-15 p.m.

MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual Mahomedan fair is to be held to-day, at Upper Colaba.

GYMKHANA HOCKEY.—There will be a match V the Shorpshire this evening to commence 5-15-. Goal. Murray, Backs. Green, Reid; 1-2 backs, Turner, Moore, Rayner, Forwards, Skene, Edie, Stephens, Townsend, Another.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa Zanzibar, Daresalam, Tanga, Ibo, Chinde and all Eastern ports of Africa, up to Delagoa Bay also for East Soudan, Algoa Bay and Cape Town per s. s. Setos, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m., (to-morrow), the 2nd instant.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jolliffe charged Abdool Kader Oosman, a "boy" in the service of Mr. John S. Kirkbride, merchant and commission agent, with stealing currency notes of Rs. 200 from his master's pocket. The accused stole the notes on Sunday last and was arrested by the police the day before yesterday. He spent Rs. 40 in buying new suits of clothes for himself, while the remaining portion of the money was handed over to the police in tact. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Messrs. Camaji Nowrosji Cama and Behramji Nowrosji Cama appeared before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and filed declarations regarding their age, with a view to proceed to England and qualify themselves for the Civil Service Examination. The young men are twin brothers, 20 years of age, and have lately passed the examination for the degree of M. A. of the Bombay University. The declarations were accompanied by documents, testifying to their correctness. The Magistrate will make a report on them to the Government, who will issue the proper certificates in the ordinary course.

REPORTED BURGLARY AT SAIK MEMON STREET.—Roopchund Hunsraj, a servant to a Commission Agent, having his office in Shaik Memon Street, has reported to the Police that on the 29th ultimo he locked the door of his office and went to see a friend. On his return to the office at half past 11 o'clock at night, he found the lock on the door open, but before making any inquiries, he proceeded to Bholeshwar and called on some of his friends and then reported the matter to a policeman. The police then accompanied him to his office and on entering the place, the complainant reported his small wooden boxwas broken open and three account books and Rs. 128-15 were stolen therefrom. The police enquiries showed that complainant has been heavily involved and is being pressed by his creditors for payment.

DESERTING THE WORKHOUSE.—Before Mr. E. Wilkin, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Williamson charged Thomas Kirk, a European, aged twenty-eight years, with deserting the workhouse. On the morning of the 26th instant, the accused obtained permission to leave the workhouse to go in search of employment, promising to return at 4 p.m., the same day. The accused failed to return to the workhouse, and on Tuesday noon he was found by Inspector Williamson, lying drunk and incapable on the Gunpowder Road. On making inquiries at the workhouse, Mr. Williamson ascertained that Kirk had been an inmate of the place, and deserted it only three days previous. Accused pleaded quilty to the charge, and was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

PARSEE CHARITY.—The sum of Rs. 1,916 was subscribed on the occasion of the third day's ceremony attending the death of Bai Perozebai, wife of Dr. Sorabji Kavasji Hormusji, and daughter of Mr. Dhunjibhai Khurshedji Sethna. Of this amount, the sum of Rs. 780 was contributed by the family of the parents of the deceased lady; a Port Trust Bond for Rs. 500 by Dr. Sorabji, with the condition, that the principal should remain intact, and the interest to be devoted to a scholarship to be established in the name of Bai Perozebai in connection with the Zoroastrian Girls' School, or to be appropriated in awarding prizes to the students; and another Port Trust Bond for Rs. 500 made over to the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet, by Dr. Kavasji Hormusji and members of his family, for charitable purposes; and other smaller sums set apart for religious rites.

ST. MARTIN'S CLUB.—A meeting was convened on Sunday, at St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum, and largely attended by the old pupils of St. Stanislau's Institution, Bandora, to form a club having for its objects, first the support of boys who, through adversity, become destitute and are unable to assist themselves, and second to bring together all those who have issued from the above school and claim it as their "alma mater." Upwards of sixty old Stanislausites presented themselves, among them being Rev. Frs. M. Durach, S.J., Simoens, J. Misquita, Fernandes and Dias. The proceedings were opened by Rev. Fr. M. Durach S.J., for some time Superior of St. Stanislaus Institution, Bandora, who briefly but succinctly explained the motion which led him to suggest the formation of such a club. He instanced several cases of extreme poverty prevalent among those who received their education at the school, and it was to alleviate the sufferings of these, he said, that he wished the formation of a club which could help in this beneficent cause of humanity. Again, the very divided manner in which those who left from St. Stanislaus Institution lived at the present time was also a motive which induced him to help forward a cause which, when consummated, would bring together all those who issued from the St. Stanislaus Institution. The formation of the club was at once proceeded with Rev. Fr. M. Durach was then elected patron amidst tumultous applause. The club was formally formed, with sub-committees for Bandora, Mazagon, and Parel, and a Central Committee resident in Bombay, of which Mr. E. Rozario, Cavel, is General Secretary and Treasurer, to whom all old pupils and sympathisers are requested to address all communications.

### CHARGE OF CHEATING AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Rungoo Rowji Rege was charged by Superintendent McDermott with cheating. Mr. DeSouza, pleader, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Macfarlane, solicitor (for Mr. Wadia, of Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia), appeared for the complainant, Goverdhandas Laikissondas, agent for the Sun Life Assurance Company. Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. Superintendent McDermott stated in his information that the accused made a representation to the agent of the company that he was inamdar of Poindat in Alibag, and that he had been a judge in Dholepore in Rajputana. He produced several letters from high Government officials, and otherwise expressed himself in a position to influence business for the benefit of the company, and induced the agent, on those representations, to give him Rs. 300 for going to Rajputana on the company's business. Superintendent McDermott informed the magistrate that since the filing of the information, the complainant had expressed his intention of withdrawing from the case, but as the charge against the accused was non-compoundable, the Commissioner of Police on the advice of the Public Prosecutor, instructed him (Mr. McDermott) to proceed with the case. Mr. DeSouza, in opening the proceedings, said that Mr. Goverdhandas having received back Rs. 300 from the accused he was quite satisfied with the result and did not want to take any steps against the accused; but he had no option in the matter, as the case was non-compoundable. Mr. Macfarlane said that Mr. McDermott had obtained from his client a certain statement drawn up in his office at the instance of Goverdhandas for the purpose of perusal, but he had found a charge upon that statement and had thereby made an improper use of it. He (Mr. MacFarlane) had advised his client not to proceed against the accused, as there was very little chance of getting a conviction against him. Mr. Davur remarked that he saw nothing reprehensible in what Mr McDermott did; on the contrary, he thought that he took the only right course he could have taken under the circumstances. Mr. McDermott explained that it was at the instance of the complainant himself that the police and the court was put in motion, and in support of this statement he read in court a letter which the complainant had written to him after reading a report of another case against the accused. The magistrate said that, under the circumstances, Mr. McDermott was quite justified in his action, but as the complainant was unwilling to proceed against the accused, his worship thought that it would not serve any useful purpose to go into the case. The accused was discharged.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the committee held yesterday, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula presided; and there were also present Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. Roughton, Messrs. Muljee B. Barbhaya, K. N. Kabrajee, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusji, and Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Harvey, acting Municipal Commissioner, was also present.

OFFICE MANAGER FOR THE CORPORATION.

The committee considered a letter from the secretary to the chairman, dated 29th ult., proposing an appointment as office manager for the Corporation and the Standing Committee's office.

After some discussion, Mr. Cuffe proposed that the letter of the secretary be recorded, and that a sub-committee, consiting of Mr. Roughton, Mr. Muljee, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, be appointed to enquire into the qualifications of the candidates and select the best of them.

Mr. Roughton seconded the proposition, which was carried by a majority of votes.

IMPORTATION OF PLAGUE CASES INTO BOMBAY.

Dr. Viegas brought it to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner that it appeared from the daily returns published in the local papers, that plague cases were being imported into the city from the suburbs and other surrounding places, and care should, therefore be taken that men suffering from plague, or suspected of suffering from the malady, were not allowed to enter the city either by land, rail or water. Pressure ought to be brought to bear on Goverument to see that such men were prevented from entering the city.

The Municipal Commissionor said that he was already in communication with Government on the subject.

INOCULATION AGAINST PLAGUE.

When the Committee were considering the summary of births and deaths for the week ending 30th August,

Mr. Kabraji observed that facilities ought to be given to men, who were desirous of inoculating or re-inoculating themselves against plague.

The committee after transacting other business adjourned.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 23rd August:—

Read letter from P. C. H. Snow, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., dated 17th August 1898, resigning his seat at the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and requesting that Government may be advised of his resignation.

Resolution.—To be recorded. Government have been duly informed.

COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

Submitted letter from Mr. W. H. Strickland, Junior Berthing Master, dated 12th August 1898, forwarded by the Port Officer with memorandum dated 15th idem, applying for the grant of exchange compensation allowance.

Submitted Government of India Resolution, Finance and Commerce Department, dated 31st May 1897, sanctioning rules in supersession of all previous rules regarding the officers entitled to exchange compensation allowance, and giviving explanations as to the principles on which the rules are to be applied.

Read note by the Chairman explainining that under the rules the allowance is payable to those having a European domicile, and holding appointments for which a European training is indispensable, and that the appointment of a Berthing Master is classed as such.

Resolution.—The allowance may be granted.

COAL SUPPLY.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 15th August 1898, reporting that the present system of a yearly contract for the supply of coal has not answered for the reasons given by him, and suggesting that for the year 1899 no contract be entered into, but that tenders for the supply of 2,000 tons of coal, either Davidson's West Hartley or Bengal, from an approved pit, be invited from time to time, as required, according to the state of the market, that the coal should be accompanied by a pit certificate and delivered on Clerk Bunder, and remarking that if this system be adopted it would be necessary to rent from the Traffic Manager 16 catties of ground at Clerk Bunder at a monthly rental of Rs. 112, if full rates be charged, and to employ two ramosees to watch the coal at Rs. 22-8 a month, which would increase the cost by annas 4-3 per ton, but is of opinion that the amount would be more than made up for by savings on the price of the coal.

Read note by the Chairman advising that owing to the high prices of coal and the difficulties pointed out by the Engineer, the Trustees should not enter into any contract for the year 1899, but should purchase, as required, at the rates prevailing in the market from time to time, pointing out that this was the course adopted in 1894, and again in 1895, when prices were high, and adding that the Trustees' requirements for 1899 are about 5,000 tons of West Hartley, or 6,000 tons of Bengal coal, either Desherghar or Giridhi.

Resolution.—The Engineer's proposal is approved. 2. Full rates should be charged for any ground occupied at Clerk Bunder. 3. Two ramosees may be employed as care-takers.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 19th Aug. 1898. | Total from 1st April to 19th Aug. 1898. | For week ending 19th Aug. 1897. | Total from 1st April to 19th Aug. 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour | 14 | 313 | 18 | 312 |
| " piloted out of harbour | 18 | 415 | 15 | 315 |
| " transported | 12 | 343 | 11 | 167 |
| " attended to | ... | 48 | 5 | 50 |
| " warped | 2 | 33 | .. | 21 |

## CRICKET.

### POPUTWADY *VS.* NATIVE C. C.

THIS match was played between the Poputwady Cricket Club and the Native Cricket Club on the Esplanade on Saturday.

YOUNG NATIVE CRICKET CLUB.

| | |
|---|---|
| Kirtikar, M H, c Trilokakar G, b Jayakar G | 2 |
| Liladhar, runout | 2 |
| Kirtikar, K R, c Trilokakar G, b Kothare M M | 13 |
| Talpode, V B, b Kothare M M | 0 |
| Kirtikar, V H, b Kothare M M | 11 |
| Bhur, c Trilokakar G, b Kothare M M | 3 |
| Pai K D, b Rane G D | 5 |
| Kerkar, b Kothare M M | 6 |
| Kirtikar, M R, b Jayakar G | 4 |
| Dhuiryvan, V G run out | 5 |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total | 58 |

THE POPUTWADY C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| B M Rane, b M H Kirtikar | 6 |
| K V Desai, c B M H Kirtikar | 7 |
| V B Rane, b M H Kirtikar | 3 |
| Kothare M M, c Kirtikar V H b, Kirtikar K R | 5 |
| C S Trilokakar, c Lalpade V B, b Kirtikar K R | 6 |
| Jayakar, G A, b Kirtikar M H | 4 |
| Rane, M G, st Bhur B V, b Kirtikar | 2 |
| Rane, G D, b Talpade, V B | 10 |
| Kothare, M B, c and b Kirtikar, M H | 7 |
| Trilokakar, G S, b Kirtikar, M H | 3 |
| Rane, V D, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 10 |
| Total | 63 |

## KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 16TH TO 22ND AUGUST.)

EXPORTS.

Dwarka s Bombay—100 bales cotton, 891 cwt rapeseed, &c, 1372 cwt wheat, 16 cwt jowari, 188 cwt rice, 104 cwt barley, 11069 corges, and 783 cwt rice for transhipment to Colombo

Kola s Bombay—1630 cwt wheat, 732 cwt rice, for transhipment to Calicut, 177 corges skins, 221 cwt rice for transhipment to Colombo

Pachumba s Bombay—7460 lbs tea for transhipment to London

Braunfels s Hamburg—3173 bales cotton, 13601 cwt rapeseed &c, 6760 cwt bones

Fitzpatrick Port Said for orders—43549 cwt rapeseed, &c 1052 cwt gingellyseed, 75033 cwt wheat

Anapa s Port Said for orders—3769 cwts rapeseed, 39332 cwt wheat

Castello s Hull—5000 cwt rapeseed &c, 72788 cwt wheat, 4000 cwt bones

Strathisla s Marseilles—50 bales cotton 27340 cwt rapeseed, 150 cwt gingellyseed

Strathisla s Liverpool—58000 cwt wheat, 980 cwt linseed, 12000 cwt bones

IMPORTS.

Branksome Hall s Liverpool via Bombay—18 pieces prints foreign 12500 lbs grey yarns

Lockslev Hall s Liverpool via Bombay—180 pieces grey goods foreign 190 pieces white goods foreign

Rufford Hall s Liverpool via Bombay—825 pieces white goods foreign

City of London s—798 pieces grey goods foreign 125 pieces white goods foreign

Dumra s—90 pieces grey goods foreign 20 pieces grey goods Indian, 13 pieces white goods foreign, 24 pieces prints foreign

Castello s Hull via Bombay—420 cwt iron bar &c

Ula s—London—54 pieces prints foreign

Dwarka s—1300 pieces grey goods foreign, 6888 pieces grey goods Indian, 755 pieces white goods foreign, 125 pieces prints foreign, 400 lbs grey yarns Indian, 700 lbs T red and dyed yarns Indian

Haddon Hall s Liverpool via Bombay—30431 pieces grey goods foreign, 53316 pieces white goods foreign, 54849 pieces prints foreign, 28550 lbs grey yarns foreign, 18600 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 2492 tons coal

Kola s Bombay—5834 pieces grey goods foreign, 18939 pieces grey goods Indian, 18986 pieces white goods foreign, 3715 pieces prints, 55 pieces prints Indian, 3100 lbs grey yarns foreign, 4400 lbs grey yarns Indian, 900 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 2400 lbs T red and Dyed yarns Indian, 12 cwt steel, 65 cwt copper, 5 cwt yellow metal

Simla s Bombay—470 tons coal

Triestie's Trieste—760 pieces prints foreign, 12550 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign

Dumra s Bombay—1588 pieces grey goods foreign, 22357 pieces grey goods Indian, 24395 pieces white goods foreign, 12850 prints foreign, 604 pieces points Indian, 5000 lbs grey yarns foreign, 20,000 lbs grey yarns Indian, 2100 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 1200 lbs T red and dyed yarns Indian, 5 cwt spelter, 30 cwt copper, 30 cwt yellow metal

Bahaduri s Bombay—12 pieces prints foreign, 300 lbs grey yarns foreign, 6400 lbs grey yarns Indian, 317 cwt T red and dyed yarns foreign.

## THE WEATHER.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. Cts. | | Esp'ade. In. Cts. | | Fort. In. Cts. | | Colaba. In. Cts. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 57 | 48 | 55 | 90 | 55 | 98 | 53 | 18 |
| Wednesday, 31st August | 0 | 29 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 9 |
| Total | 57 | 77 | 56 | 12 | 56 | 9 | 53 | 27 |
| Total fall to Aug 31st, 1897 | 61 | 56 | 61 | 19 | 64 | 55 | 58 | 42 |
| Total fall to Aug 31st, 1896 | 86 | 87 | 85 | 18 | 91 | 48 | 85 | 49 |

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

| | In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 169 | 96 |
| On the 29th August, 1898 | 0 | 45 |
| Total | 170 | 41 |

### OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 31st OF AUGUST, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date. | Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lahore | 29·680 | NE | 4 | 92·1 | 81·1 | 81 | .. | 13·05 | —1·29 |
| Sirsa | 29·643 | SE | 14 | 104·3 | 82·4 | 68 | ... | 5·77 | —4·83 |
| Delhi | 29·659 | E | 2 | 87·2 | 78·9 | 77 | ... | 12·24 | —9·68 |
| Agra | 29·646 | NE | 4 | 93·0 | 80·4 | 78 | ... | 17·79 | —3·92 |
| Cawnpore | 29·630 | ENE | 4 | 90·8 | 79·6 | 85 | .. | 36·20 | — |
| Allahabad | 29·599 | ENE | 16 | 88·1 | 79·3 | 87 | 0·24 | 46·95 | +17·85 |
| Jhansi | 29·611 | NE | 2 | 88·1 | 76·7 | 87 | 0·02 | 30·61 | +0·65 |
| Jacobabad | 29·602 | SE | 3 | 105·4 | 81·6 | 75 | .. | 2·90 | +0·23 |
| Karachi | 29·672 | WNW | 15 | 87·4 | 77·0 | 79 | ... | 2·34 | —3·30 |
| Jeypore | 26·675 | NNE | 3 | 96·1 | 75·9 | 70 | ... | 14·06 | —7·87 |
| Ajmere | 29·689 | W | 4 | 94·9 | 76·6 | 80 | 1·50 | 90·7 | —8·13 |
| Deesa | 29·710 | WNW | 10 | 92·3 | 78·0 | 64 | ... | 13·19 | —7·56 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·716 | WNW | 3 | 86·7 | 77·6 | 80 | ... | 24·92 | ... |
| Bhuj | 29·710 | WNW | 18 | 91·8 | 77·9 | 67 | ... | 10·38 | —1·20 |
| Rajkot | 29·730 | W | 21 | 91·9 | 74·7 | 76 | ... | 9·28 | —13·89 |
| Ghadechi | 29·736 | WNW | 10 | 92·1 | 76·8 | 74 | 0·01 | 20·57 | — |
| Veraval | 29·750 | WNW | 10 | 82·5 | 76·3 | 90 | 0·01 | 8·38 | — |
| Neemuch | 29·708 | WSW | 4 | 84·3 | 72·6 | 85 | 0·22 | 15·52 | —9·19 |
| Indore | 29·704 | NW | 4 | 72·8 | 69·1 | 98 | 0·29 | 34·95 | +11·82 |
| Saugor | 29·630 | NW | 6 | 79·7 | 73·6 | 95 | 1·28 | 55·47 | +19·44 |
| Jubulpore | 29·604 | WSW | 5 | 78·9 | 72·6 | 99 | 2·08 | 53·42 | +7·40 |
| Hoshangabad | 29·674 | SW | 6 | 77·2 | 72·2 | 98 | 0·90 | 52·81 | +12·50 |
| Khandwa | 29·694 | NW | 12 | 78·7 | 71·6 | 90 | 0·22 | 21·84 | —0·17 |
| Raipur | 29·647 | SW | 10 | 79·2 | 73·1 | 94 | 0·33 | 33·93 | —4·02 |
| Nagpur | 29·641 | W | 10 | 80·3 | 72·1 | 86 | 0·15 | 39·22 | +5·50 |
| Amraoti | 29·685 | W | 12 | 80·1 | 70·3 | 97 | 0·11 | 16·61 | —7·63 |
| Akola | 29·686 | W | 7 | 82·5 | 71·7 | 90 | 0·10 | 16·80 | —6·92 |
| Surat | 29·744 | Calm | 4 | 89·6 | 78·1 | 84 | ... | 26·23 | —10·06 |
| Malegaon | 29·747 | W | 13 | 84·4 | 70·7 | 86 | 0·07 | 11·58 | —1·96 |
| Bombay | 29·772 | WNW | 15 | 85·6 | 79·2 | 82 | 0·05 | 52·94 | —5·13 |
| Poona | 29·764 | WNW | 15 | 80·6 | 68·4 | 77 | 0·18 | 12·38 | —2·44 |
| Ahmednagar | 29·757 | WNW | 9 | 90·3 | 68·4 | 78 | 0·01 | 6·21 | ... |
| Aurangabad | 29·737 | WNW | 5 | 88·8 | 69·2 | 95 | 0·18 | 12·45 | ... |
| Sholapur | 29·759 | NW | 16 | 92·2 | 70·9 | 64 | ... | 15·92 | —0·77 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·785 | NW | 10 | 85·9 | 75·9 | 85 | 0·29 | 102·35 | +10·71 |
| Belgaum | 29·819 | W | 1 | 77·7 | 65·8 | 95 | 0·20 | 30·52 | —1·18 |
| Goa | 29·834 | N | 9 | 83·0 | 73·4 | 95 | 0·91 | 82·82 | .. |
| Karwar | 29·806 | WNW | 5 | 79·1 | 73·5 | 90 | 1·40 | 104·26 | +3·60 |
| Mangalore | 29·871 | Calm | 1 | 81·8 | 72·4 | 95 | 1·41 | 84·45 | —7·40 |
| Calicut | 29·857 | Calm | 4 | 83·2 | 74·0 | 85 | ... | 74·57 | —3·82 |
| Cochin | 29·869 | Calm | 4 | 84·4 | 73·7 | 86 | 0·01 | 63·79 | +0·56 |
| Bangalore | 29·859 | WSW | 11 | 81·7 | 65·8 | 92 | 0·26 | 6·83 | —7·01 |
| Secunderabad | 29·726 | WNW | 8 | 87·1 | 71·5 | 71 | 0·01 | 20·99 | +1·07 |
| Masulipatam | 29·709 | NW | 11 | 91·6 | 78·1 | 79 | ... | 24·19 | +5·92 |
| Bellary | 29·796 | WNW | 11 | 93·2 | 72·2 | 58 | 0·21 | 3·06 | —3·34 |
| Cuddapah | 29·772 | NW | M | 94·1 | 78·9 | 72 | ... | 4·74 | —9·65 |
| Madras | 29·787 | WSW | 6 | 96·0 | 76·0 | 78 | 0·01 | 12·62 | +2·08 |
| Coimbatore | 29·849 | SW | 4 | 86·9 | 0·6 | 88 | .. | 1·6 | —2·25 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·819 | W | 5 | 92·0 | 76·4 | 76 | ... | 4·19 | —3·30 |
| Negapatam | 29·809 | SW | 7 | 92·0 | 77·9 | 84 | ... | 7·69 | —0·16 |
| Colombo | 29·866 | SW | 10 | 86·5 | 80·0 | 87 | 0·01 | 17·55 | +0·59 |
| Aden | 29·763 | SW | 13 | 92·3 | 82·8 | 68 | ... | ... | —0·22 |

n column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=0·13 (58·77); G T H=0·22 (57·22); St G H=0·28 (56·09); C P=0·05 (52·94)

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Lahore and Jacobabad and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate. Winds are cyclonic in the Central and North-West Provinces and are south-westerly to north-westerly in most other places. The force has been strong at Bhuj, Rajkot, Karachi and Sholapur, and fresh to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Khandwa and 14 at Bellary, Bombay, Amraoti and Bhuj. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal in Rajputana and at Sirsa and the minimum °to 4° in excess at Cuddapah, Deesa, Sirsa, and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 105 at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore and Belgaum. Humidity has increaed considerably at Sirsa, Jeypore, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Aurangabad and Colombo. Moderately heavy rain has fallen at Jubulpore (2·08"), over an inch at Ajmere (1·50"), Mangalore: (1·41"), Karwar (1·40"), and Saugor (1·28"), nearly an inch at Goa and Jubulpore, and light to moderate showers at Allahabad, Jhansi, Ghadechi, Veraval, Neemuch, Indore, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras and Colombo. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay has again decreased and the continuation of light to moderate showers is to be expected on that coast. The weather in the Central and North-West Provinces is still favourable for rain. In Berar, Central India and the Madras Presidency local showers are likely.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 31.

Wednesday: The storm has moved very slightly westward during the past twenty-four hours and the centre is now close to Sutna; the barometer has consequently fallen a little over the central parts of the country, while it has risen elsewhere. Winds are feebly cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the storm, south-easterly in Burma and Bengal, north-westerly over North Bombay and the Peninsula and variable in the Punjab. The force of the wind is about normal on the Bombay coast and is generally light elsewhere. The temperature has changed irregularly, but has on the whole risen, except over the Punjab and at some central stations. The heat is more or less excessive over the greater part of North-West India, but is about normal or below normal elsewhere. The principal variations are plus five degrees in Sirsa and minus six and a-half degrees in Indore. The highest maximum is 108 degrees in Montgomery. Showers, in some cases heavy, have been received over the greater part of the country, but the south and centre of the Punjab and Sind are still without rain. Showers have been received in Rajputana. The principal amounts are over three inches in Taunggyi and Murree; over two inches in Saugor Island, Lashio and Jubbulpore.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th August, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..........inches | 29·764 |
| Temperature of the Air..........degrees | 81·4 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 77·0 |
| Dew Point | 75·3 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·820 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10) | 9·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day..........degrees | 85·6 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 77·3 |
| General Directions of wind* | WNW, W, WNW, W. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours*..........miles | 327 |
| Fall of Rain | 0·09 |
| Total fall during month | 5·01 |
| " " year | 53·27 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st August | 0·00 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—AUGUST 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 80·3 |

WEDNESDAY—AUGUST 31.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 79·7 |
| 10 a.m. | 82·4 |
| 2 p.m. | 84·4 |
| 4 p.m. | 81·2 |

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Shaw, 2,177 tons, Captain A Gladstone, will sail to-day for Marseilles, and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain J W Bennett, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 15 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mohammadi, 1,251 tons, Captain A Erikson, will sail to-day for Jeddah, etc. with a general cargo, and 40 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Aglaia, 1,078 tons Captain A Petris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (19th August,) with a general cargo, and one passenger.

THE Hansa Line s s Raventhaler, 1,813 tons, Captain Von Freedon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp (23rd July), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain R J Rickford, will sail to-day for the Persian gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Assistant-Surgeon W C McMillan, Mr Ardeshir C Dotewala, and 65 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Maria Valerie, 2,648 tons, Captain A Fellner, arrived in harbour on Tuesday night from Kobe (5th August), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs K Mayhane, Mrs Beck, Col Fox, Mr Frause, and 10 deck.

THE following is the List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice, per Austrian Llyds s s Imperatrix, sails to-day:—Mrs L Becker, Mr J Baumann and child, Revd G Benner, Mr F Dreiss, Mrs A M D Gordon, Dr and Mrs E Hultzsch and four children, Revd J Kennedy, Mr G R Roy, Mr L Reifer and Mr R Stener.

### VESSELS IN HARBOUR.—AUGUST 31.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capt. | Destination. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Avoca | 944 | Davidson | — | A Munjee |
| Secundersha (schr.) | 99 | Nacoda | — | |
| Ileafee | 372 | Nacoda | — | A Munjee |
| H Bolckow | 639 | Bennett | P Gulf | B & P S N Co |
| Pondo | 1764 | Mackenzie | — | Bombay Co |
| Sirdhana | 3074 | Hill | Calcutta, &c. | M M & Co |
| Samoa | 4507 | Hudson | — | T M & Co |
| Nizam | 2041 | Craig | Calcutta | T M & Co |
| Onipenta | 3430 | Warington | — | M M & Co |
| Secundra | 1674 | Allen | Zanzibar, &c. | M M & Co |
| India | 2391 | Robertson | Jeddah, &c. | M M & Co |
| Bombay | 2049 | Turner | Calcutta &c. | J M & Co |
| Dido | 2000 | Pickering | — | F M & Co |
| Ula | 3310 | Wadge | — | M M & Co |
| Jubeda | 2133 | Tyndal | — | F C Joosub |
| C. of Dublin | 2154 | Rae | — | F Forbes & Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date.* | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Clan Shaw | 2177 | Gladstone | Liverpool | 1-9 | F M & Co |
| B | Dido | 3127 | Pickering | Hall | | F M & Co |
| C | King Arthur | 1047 | Owen | R S Ports | 4-9 | B & P S N Co |
| C | Mobile | 930 | Miller | Aden | 2-9 | B & P S N Co |
| E | City of Dublin | 2154 | Rae | Karachee | 5-9 | F Forbes & Co |
| G | Setos | 1153 | Jacob | Zanzibar | 2-9 | F Heyer |
| H& | J H M S Magdala and Tenasserim | | Fleet R N | | | R Navy |
| K | Telesfora | 2668 | Deoginage | Antwerp | 3-9 | K N & Co |
| L | Bahaduri | 329 | Ahmed | | | Shprd & Co |
| L | Afghan | 1439 | (Repairing) | | | H C Joosub |
| L | Indravati | 513 | Adam | | | Shprd & Co |
| M | M Maru | 1959 | Nishimaru | Tuticorin | 7-9 | N Y Kaisha |
| N | Canara | 1316 | Stabb | Zanzibar | 5-9 | M M & Co |
| P | Grosvenor | 517 | Brebner | Mauritius | 2-9 | H S Sidick |
| Q | [illegible]la | 3136 | Wadge | Calcutta | | M M & Co |
| R | Mohammadi | 1212 | Erickson | Jedda | 31-8 | B & P S N Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sabarmati | 324 | | | | Shprd & Co |
| Mahanadi | 347 | | | | Do |
| Brahmani | 324 | | | | Do |
| Kaveri | 552 | Fakeer | Vijiadurg | 31-8 | Do |
| Ponani | 532 | Ahamed | Bhavanagar | 3-9 | Do |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Pakling | 2874 | Allan | London | 2-9 | W & A G & Co |
| 3 | Singapore | 2432 | Pizzarello | Genoa | 15-9 | F Balduino |
| 5 | Carthage | 2893 | Gadd | London | 16-9 | P & O S N Co |
| 7 | Imperatrix | 2358 | Rassowich | Trieste | 1-9 | A L S N Co |
| 8 | Maria Valarie | 2643 | Mitis | Trieste | | A L S N Co |
| 16 | Clyde | 2195 | Denny | Aden | 3-9 | P & O S N Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kola | 497 | Livingstone | Karachi | 3-9 | M M & Co |

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

### ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | Maria Valerie s | Fellner | Kobe, Aug 5 |
| 31 | Aglaia s | Petris | Calcutta, Aug 19 |
| | Raventhaler s | Freedon | Antwerp, July 23 |

### DEPARTURE.

| Aug. | Vessel | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Coromandel s | Tillard | China |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Imperatrix, Rassovich, for Trieste
" Clan Shaw, Gladstone, for Liverpool, etc
" Henry Bolckow, Bennett, for Persian Gulf
" Pemba, Rickford, for Persian Gulf
" Mohammadi, Erikson, for Jeddah, etc

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Maria Valerie, for Trieste
" Aglaia, for Calcutta

### KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Khandalla s | Whitehead | Persian Gulf |
| | Simla s | Robertson | Bombay |
| 17 | Trieste s | Nutis | Trieste |
| 18 | Vulcan s | Naile | Bombay |
| 19 | Dumra s | Russel | Do |
| | Bahaduri s | Ahmed | Do |
| 20 | Johannesberger s | Molier | Hamburg, &c. via Bombay |
| 22 | Dwarka s | Tice | Bombay |
| | Pachumba s | Skinner | Do |

DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Khandalla s | Whitehead | Bombay |
| 17 | Simla s | Robertson | Persian Gulf |
| | Trieste s | Nutis | Bombay |
| 18 | Kola s | Livingstone | Do |
| | Telesphora s | Olinager | Do |
| 19 | Bahaduri s | Ahmed | Do |
| 20 | Dumra s | Russel | Do |
| | Sahara s | Cave | Do |
| 22 | Pachumba s | Skinner | Persian Gulf |

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Ceres s, Bignell, Bryan Durant and Co, for Port Said for orders

Ula s, Anderson, McIver, Mackenzie and Co, for Bombay

Haddon Hall s, Cameron, Forbes Forbes and Co, for Havre

Vulcan s, Naile, Ralli Brothers, for Antwerp

Johannesberger s, Moller, Donald Graham and Co, for Hamburg

Dwarka s, Tice, McIver, Mackenzie and Co, for Bombay

### DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 31.

FOR LONDON.

Pakling s—52 bales cotton, Tyabjee and Co, 19 bales skins, Cassum Alladin, 250 cwt gum, N Futehally and Co, 200 cwt buffalo horns and 150 cwt cow hides Rahimbhoy Fazal, 123 cwt turmeric Jaitha Ruttonsee

Carthage s—2554 cwt bone meal A H Cassum and Co, 2000 cwt jowari A Blascheck and Co, 300 bales buffalo horns M Mahomed and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Carthage s—149 cwt myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co

Telesfora s—1,200 bales cotton Rall brothers, 200 bales hemp Isaac Wright and Co, 400 bales hemp John L Kersten and Co, 6,003 cwts rapeseed Tyabji and Co, 2,000 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co, 15,209 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers, 1160 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers, 2000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co, 530 bales cotton The Bombay Company, 200 bales hemp M Toolsidas

FOR MARSEILLES.

Packing s—s 100 bales cotton and 5620 cwt castorseed Rall Brothers

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co 1700 cwt myrobollums Volkart Brothers, 1311 cwt myrabolams W Kipp

FOR VENICE.

Maria Valerie s—150 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 300 cwt castorseed Volkart Brothers

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—3514 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers, 3001 cwt linseed and 4001 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co, 100 bales cotton The Bombay Co

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore s—3013 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Matsuyama Maru s—200 bales twist Tata and Co, 350 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Matsuyama Maru s—300 bales twist E Noordin and Co

FOR KOBE.

Matsuyama Maru s—1000 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Matsuyama Maru s—400 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nizam s—304 bales cotton L Baboolall

India s—980 bales cotton L Baboolall, 500 bales cotton H Amoolukchand, 100 bales cotton Pherez C Sethna

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brillantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy none but Rowlands.

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—
"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, there touch and repitition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

S. B. SHROFF, M.D.
AMERICAN & FRENCH REMEDIES
FOR
DIFFICULT CASES]
Consulting Hours 12 to 5, Mint Road, Fort.
7 to 11 and 5 to 7, Near Musjid Bridge.

*NOTICE.*
THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.
LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NINE ARTICLES
ON
THE
BRITISH
EMPIRE
BY
THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BART., M.P.
It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this series. Sir Charles Dilke is acknowledged (by political friend and foe alike) to be a master of Indian and Colonial questions. With the knowledge acquired by travel and by the continuous study of our Imperial interests, Sir Charles Dilke proposes TO TELL THE TRUTH about the British Empire. The articles will be interesting and valuable for many other reasons, but it is here—in the absolutely sincere and first-hand treatment of the subject—that their exceptional importance lies.
Of Sir Charles Dilke, the *Pall Mall Gazette* said (in 1895); "On imperial and service questions he probably speaks with more knowledge and weight than any other member of the House."
PROGRAMME:—
1. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.
2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
7. AFRICA.
8. THE CROWN COLONIES.
9. ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.
The Fifth article will appear in
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE*
ON FRIDAY.
The Series will be continued weekly.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CHUBB'S
MEDIUM QUALITY
LOCKS AND
PADLOCKS.
Superior Strength and Finish to all other ORDINARY HOUSE LOCKS AND CHEAPER THAN BAZAR LOCKS.
BOMBAY AGENT:
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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of Wm. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 31.

THERE were extra allotments of Indian Council Bills made in London yesterday amounting to 3 lakhs on Bombay, and 2 lakhs on Madras, at 1s. 3 15-16d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 11-16d.

Consols advanced 1-8 per cent., to 110 15-16. Indian Sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent. higher, at 114 1-2; while 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £62 11-16. Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·24 fcs.; but French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent., to 103 1-2. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 5-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower in price, at 27 5-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 59 7-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·84 3-4 dollars. For Braziers' Copper the quotation was £59, and for Yellow Metal, 5 1-8d.

The Manchester Market closed quiet yesterday. The price of 38-in. 7-lbs. Shirtings was 3s. 10d.; of 38-in. 8 1-4-lbs. Shirtings, 4s. 4 1-2d.; 37-in. 20-lbs. Jacconets, 1s. 10 1-2d.; 42-in. 20-lbs. Mulls, 2s.; and 40s Mule Twist, 6 3-8d.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,110,000 quarters, as against 1,220,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 36 1-4s. per 4lb., August September shipment, to Hamburg, buyers via the Canal, in a steady market.

Spot Mid.-American Cotton declined 1-32d. in Liverpool, to 3 5-16d. per lb.; in East Indians and American Arrivals there was no change. The day's Sales were 6,000 bales; and the Imports, 2,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals steady.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands continued at 5 3-4 cents. per lbs.; September Futures were 2 points lower at 5·50 cents, and December 3 points at 5·61 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales.

Prices in our local Cotton market have further declined to-day to the extent of Rs. 2 per candy. The feeling is quiet, and the business small. Exporters purchased 800 bales, comprising 350 bales Bengal, at Rs. 130 to Rs. 135 per candy; 200 Poolgaum, at Rs. 131; 100 Broach, at Rs. 144; 150 Khandeish, at Rs. 121. The Mills took 100 bales Compta, at Rs. 130; 100 Wadhwan, at Rs. 127 1-2; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 120; 500 Barsi, at Rs. 143 1-2; 100 Morbi, at 130 1-2.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 402 | bales. |
| Wheat | 1,035 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 3,445 | ,, |
| Rapeseed | 10,405 | ,, |
| Gingellyseed | 1,101 | ,, |
| Poppyseed | 1,633 | ,, |
| Castorseed | 3,146 | ,, |
| Rice | 3,125 | ,, |

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling to-day at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 15-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank Paper was limited; a moderate amount of Bank Wire was done at 1s. 3 15-16d. There were a few Mercantile Bills offering, and the market closed steady as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 3 15-16d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 3 29-32 to 1s. 3 15-16d. | ,, |
| Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 4 1-16d. | ,, |
| Francs ...1·69 | ,, |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are quoted to-day at 94 3-4 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 5-8 for Account, with 85 for Threes.

SHARES are a dull market. Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 15 lower; Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 7 1-2, to Rs. 1,205 per share.

## HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STRACHEY.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
208-94—Roughton and B—The Fabrisch Sentede Biachi Coloni vs Jugmohundas Vundrawandas and others—Little and Co
Testamentary Suits.
13-95—Postonji R and K, and Bhaishanker and K—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Essa—Framjee M and M
2-96—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Rameshanker Atumram—M N Sacklatwalla
22-97—Matubai and J—Bhowanishanker Muttonji and others vs Ramdas Thackersey and others—Payne G and S
Postponed Long Causes.
273-97—Captain and V Sitaram Savba and others vs the Hindustan S and w Mills Co Dikshit and D.
600-97—Ardashir H and D Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy Pagdiwala vs the Societe General Mercantile of Paris and other Craigie L and O B M and M.

Before the Hon Mr B Tyabjee
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
To speak to the minute of Decree.
339-96—Craigie L and O—Stephen Augustus Ralli and others vs Chubildas Lulobhey and others—Crawford B and Co
Postponed Long Causes.
692-97—Sorabjee and J—Parvatibai vs Ramchandra Chimnajee Doongra—Jehangir and S.
574-97—Jehangir and S—Raja Lukhma and others vs Bhai Baboojee—Payne G and S.
320-86—Payne G and S—Oomer Jamal Vayani vs Ahmedalli Tajbhoy and others—Little and Co.
150-95—Mansukal D and J—Damodar Soonderdas and another vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Bhalshunker and K
Defended New Long Causes.
202-93—Thakurdas D C and H—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Shripad Harishanday—Captain and V

## GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1898-99 :—

| | In the month of June 1898. Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Total. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports | 78,64,928 | 87,57,470 | 1,66,22,398 |
| Exports | 21,59,097 | 61,93,411 | 83,57,508 |
| Net Imports | 58,05,831 | 25,59,059 | 83,64,890 |
| **To the end of the month of June 1898, Progressive.** | | | |
| Imports | 1,81,54,139 | 3,85,55,319 | 5,67,09,458 |
| Exports | 60,47,257 | 1,89,23,447 | 2,49,70,654 |
| Net Imports | 1,21,06,932 | 1,96,31,872 | 3,17,38,804 |

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1898-99.

| COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE). | Calcutta. Rs. | Bombay. Rs. | Total. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the month of June 1898 | 6,12,177 | 59,38,977* | 65,51,154 |
| To the end of the month of June 1898, (Progressive) | 15,59,770 | 2,70,14,941 | 2,85,74,711 |
| **COINED AND EXAMINED.** | | | |
| In the month of June 1898 | 9,911 | 81,63,826 | 81,73,737 |
| To the end of the month of June 1898, (Progressive) | 8,31,834 | 2,55,45,659 | 2,63,84,493 |

* Of which Rs. 54,56,362 represent bullion received for the coinage of British Dollars and Rs. 1,04,946 and 3,42,690 respectively the bullion values of Chilkis and Khains received from Kashmir.

## P-D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th July, 1898, on 17-28 Miles open.

| — | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 400 | 200 | ... | 600 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 23 | 12 | ... | 35 |
| For previous 3 weeks of half-year. | 1,150 | 950 | ... | 2,050 |
| Total for 4 weeks ... | 1,550 | 1,100 | .. | 2,650 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ... | 377 | 110 | 2 | 489 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 22 | 6 | ... | 28 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 1,530 | 672 | 6 | 2,208 |

Increase for the week ... Rs. 111
Ditto to date ... ,, 442

## I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 6th August, 1898

| Description. | 1898. | 1897. | Inc. for the week. | Dec. for the week. | Aggregate Inc. | Aggregate Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles Open ... | 933 | 940 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Passengers, Parcels, &c. | 35,720 | 36,692 | ... | 972 | 10,831 | ... |
| Goods ... | 41,369 | 65,651 | .. | 21,285 | ... | 1,18,271 |
| Other earnings ... | 3,190 | 7,753 | .. | 4,563 | ... | 2,057 |
| Total for week | 83,279 | 1,10,101 | ... | 26,825 | ... | ... |
| Aggregate ... | 5,30,149 | 6,30,606 | ... | ... | ... | 1,09,457 |

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FAYRER—August 24, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain Fayrer, M D, I A M C, of a daughter.
MUIR—August 25, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieut-Colonel A M Muir, of a daughter.
WAKE—August 29, at Dent's Gardens, Madras, the wife of T Wake, of a son.

DEATHS.

SANDERS—August 24, at Nowgong, Vivien Louisa, infant daughter of Captain G H Sanders, R A, aged 2 months and 5 days.
SHORTER—August 28, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, of dysentery, Rebecca, the much beloved wife of Alfred E Shorter, of Garden Reach, Calcutta, aged 43 years.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1898.

ONE of the most interesting chapters in Sir James Campbell's report of the operations of the Plague Committee during the period of his Chairmanship is that which deals with the behaviour of different classes of people towards the plague measures. Sir James is nothing if not an anthropologist, as his work in the capacity of Editor of the "Bombay Gazetteer" abundantly proves. He therefore approached this department of the subject with a special knowledge which very few other public servants could equal and perhaps none could excel. The very folk lore of the people of Bombay is as familiar to him as the Customs regulations he administered for so long a period. The report points out that during both epidemics upper-class Gujarati Hindus have suffered more than the corresponding classes of Maharastra or Karnatic origin, and this is regarded as probably due to the want of nervous vigour in the Gujarati's soft fleshy body and perhaps to the indoor life that many of them lead. It is noteworthy that the Banias carried the plague to various parts of the mofussil, more than any other class, but this is partly due to the fact that they travel more largely in proportion to their numbers than other communities. The high mortality amongst Hindu traders when the last epidemic was at its height attracted no small amount of attention. The proportion of deaths among Jains or Shravaks was remarkable, being double the proportion even among low-caste Hindus. This was supposed to be the result of certain special social or religious practices amongst them. But Sir James Campbell points out that the true explanation is that while in the census of 1891, the name of Shravak with a total of 25,000 is confined to those who are Jains by religion, in the health figures it is used loosely to include nearly all Hindu traders except Bhatias and Lohanas, and thereby the total population of this class, so far as the health returns go, is probably double that given in the census returns. This error in classification should be corrected without delay, now that the division of the city into four districts, each under the charge of a Deputy Health Officer, decentralises the work of checking registration.

Amongst the labouring classes few have suffered more severely than the "large powerfully built temperate Dekhan Marathas," known as Ghatis, who work at the Docks. These men do not as a rule have their families with them in Bombay, and often have no other place of lodging than a passage or verandah. They are often exhausted at the end of a days work, and it was no uncommon thing for an attack to end fatally a few hours after leaving the Docks. The various classes of Hindu craftsmen were also severe sufferers, a fact which Sir James Campbell regards as partly due to the habit of each class of craftsmen to live in one "moholla" or locality, where there are no other neighbours to give information of the occurrence of plague cases. The disease has, therefore, often obtained a hold in one of these "mohollas" before the authorities have been made aware of its presence there. If that is so, what have the visiting Justices in those particular localities been doing? The great susceptibility of Pardeshis to the disease is held to be due to their poor food and their living in infected localities, often to guard houses deserted by their occupants through fear of plague. The second epidemic pressed much more heavily on the Mahomedan population than the first. Sir James Campbell is no doubt correct in putting this down to their dislike of hospitals (even their own) and their consequent attempt to conceal cases by moving the affected from house to house and quarter to quarter, thereby both lessening the patient's chance of recovery, and making him a propagator of plague throughout a whole Musalman quarter. Nothing could better illustrate than this admission, the inherent impractibility of the policy which hopelessly broke down last March. Sir James thinks that a contributory cause of the increased mortality amongst the Konkan and Deccan Musalmans was the want of any religious or social head who could enforce a profitable obedience to rules. But, of course, this lack was as apparent in the first epidemic as in the second. The Memons suffered severely, but they too are broken into cliques and the leaders have only a limited authority. On the other hand the Bohoras and Khojahs have the advantage of possessing strong and enlightened leaders, of whose assistance the report speaks in well deserved praise. Both communities were ready to declare their cases of sickness and to send the sick to hospital.

The Parsees, like the Moslems suffered more severely during the second epidemic than the first, and for the same reason—wholesale concealment of cases. Sir James Campbell describes how, when towards the end of January, it was known that search parties were at work in Fort North, consequent upon the increase of mortality there, several sick Parsees were secretly conveyed to houses in the Marine Streets of the Dhobi Talao district. When the search parties were found to be busy there, sufferers were removed to Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, being the main elements in spreading the disease north along Girgaum Back Road where it worked severe mischief. While recording these unpleasant facts, Sir James Campbell admits that the Parsees "evinced foresight and energy in building hospitals and camps and good sense in using the hospital accommodation and in willingly turning out of their houses into camps." Of no class of the community does the report speak more highly than of the Goanese Christians. One main flow of infection came to them, it says, through the nurses and other servants in the houses of rich Parsees but it is added in a memorable phrase, that there were other sources of infection, and when human *vahans* or carriers were guarded against plague, it rode in on a sick rat. Sir James goes on to say that no one who saw the working of the plague measures will withhold respect and admiration from the conduct of the Christians. Whoever the patient, and however well and dearly cared for at home, if the case was declared plague or suspicious, wife, daughter or son were willingly sent to hospital and all arrangements for contacts and for disinfection were submitted to without a murmer. The Jews seem to have passed through the plague fairly unharmed, and their behaviour, especially in the case of Beni-Israels, has been honourable and helpful. The chapter shows very clearly that where concealment was practised the people who resorted to it were themselves the greatest sufferers—a fact that should be brought home to the public mind, so that history may not repeat itself if we have a third epidemic this season. It should be remembered that the gentler methods of persuasion now adopted may have to give place to more stringent measures if the authorities are hindered instead of helped by the rank and file of the people. There is no longer any excuse for concealment, but there will be excuse for at least a partial return to more vigorous measures should such deception be largely practised. Even to the unthinking masses the lessons of the last two years on this subject should not appeal in vain.

THE advertisement columns of our Australian contemporaries throw a curious sidelight on the life of our colonial cousins. Their ways are not our ways, nor their thoughts our thoughts. When, for instance, we contemplate marriage, we have usually set our heart upon a suitable match, and forthwith put up the banns or publish the requisite notice on the church-door, the registry office, or other place appointed by law. Then either our spiritual adviser or the registrar will officiate and tie the knot there is difficulty in untying. We regard matrimonial advertisements with suspicion and more frequently as frauds than otherwise. In Australia it is just the other way. The matrimonial advertisement is freely resorted to and the matrimonial agent is trusted more fully than the pawnbroker. Comparatively few advertisers prefer to make their own arrangements with the desirable spinster or bachelor, though now and again the "young ladies who danced so well at Thursday's ball" are invited through the "Agony column" to send their names and addresses to a certain office. But the bulk of the business is done through agents, many of whom keep a fully ordained minister on the premises. Here are the advantages of one of the numerous agencies :—"Ladies, gentlemen, every station in life, contemplating matrimony, immediately consult Proprietors Matrimonial Chambers, Opposite cemetery, specially erected by proprietors for introductions and marriages. Introductions privately arranged between eligible partners, either sex, with view to matrimony. The offices, we are told, were erected at great cost, but what is that compared with the convenience indicated in the very next advertisement :—'Marriages celebrated by ordained clergyman, any denomination (with due solemnity), in strictest privacy, matrimonial agency, or elsewhere from 10 a.m. till 9 p.m. daily, Saturdays included (no notice required). Fees, 10s. 6d.; or marriage, with guaranteed gold wedding-ring and necessary witnesses provided, £1 1s. P.S.—No other charges whatever." There is nothing like a lump sum to cover everything. But even the modest single guinea can be improved upon. "A legally qualified clergyman" announces his willingness to perform the complete ceremony for the usual fees. Experience, however, apparently teaches people that ready-made love and courtship do not conduce to happy marriages and in the very next group of advertisements we find private detectives proclaiming their skill in conducting secret inquiries and collecting evideuce for divorce cases, of which Australia has more than her share. Australians however make more use of the advertisement columns of newspapers than perhaps any other people. If there is a funeral, they widely announce the hour at which the procession will "move" from the house of the deceased and the undertakers name and qualifications are duly set forth at the foot. A birth, or marriage or death receives five or six insertions instead of one and "In Memoriam" notices occupy a daily half column of small type in all the principal papers. Some of these are unique. Take this, for instance, from the leading Melbourne journal.—"We miss thee from our home, dear Tommie, We miss thee from our home; And in our aching hearts we know We have no little Tommie now."—This, it is needless to say, is original, and as is prominently announced, is inserted by his sorrowing parents who, by the way, had presumably christened his successor Agricola. Here is another which speaks much for colonial poets :—"'Tis three years ago to-day, Since your Saviour called for thee, To take you up to heaven above, An angel for to be." The verse from the foot of the next "In Memoriam" advertisement is so popular that it is doubtless kept ready in type. It is used every day and sometimes half a dozen times a day :—"A precious one from us is gone, A voice we loved is stilled, A place is vacant in our home, Which never can be filled." Most advertisers are satisfied with this, but some, owing a deeper duty to the departed, will add other two or three verses of similar poetic loveliness. Few of them speak of the defunct as having died, the common euphemism being "left his home" on such and such a date, "never to return." Then comes a special block of "Bereavement notices" in which Mr. Smith thanks his friends for their sympathy during his illness and in announcing his complete recovery reminds them that he will carry on his bread-baking and millinery business at the same premises as formerly. Mrs. Jones thanks the friends of her late husband for their sympathy and floral tributes, which latter Mr. Balsam in the next line announces were grown and woven at his celebrated nursery gardens. They have a wonderfully quick eye to business, and the uses of advertisement among Australians are fully, if not altogether prettily appreciated.

THE difficulties which stand in the way of the Czar's proposals to the Great Powers for the reduction of armaments are being pointed out by the Press in all the European capitals. In France some discontent has been expressed that Russia did not consult her ally before making the proposal, which for very obvious reasons has not been very cordially received in Paris. The loss of Alsace-Lorraine robbed the Republic of its natural boundary and the maintenance of a large standing army is the only formidable barrier she has to offer to a blockade of Paris. The elaborate system of fortifications round the capital might be rushed if a scheme of proportionate disarmament was carried out. Some military authorities consider that in maintaining these great fortifications France is putting too many eggs in one basket, but that is only an additional incentive to her not to allow the basket to be shaken. It would be a complete reversal of French policy to ease the financial pressure on the Triple Alliance caused by huge armaments, which has now become more severe than two at least of the contracting parties can bear. Both Russia and France can stand the strain and it subserves their policy of external expansion. It has been said that the Republic makes absurd demands in connection with the proposals, whereas she has made no demand at all: the French press, not the Government has declared that the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine must precede disarmament. No responsible Ministry would formally take up this attitude in reply to a proposal for holding a Conference on the question. It will be left to the representatives of France to say after the Conference has assembled that while their Government are passionately desirous of disarmament they are advised that it will not be possible in their case to assent to such a measure while the frontier remains in its present condition, as this would leave Paris at the mercy of an invader. That is all the representatives of the Republic need say to bring the negotiations to a dead lock. As to the belief that the proposal for a Conference was made on the Czar's personal initiative we have already said that a lasting peace would be quite in accordance with his personal predelictions. But no one who understands the Russian system will suppose that the young Czar would of his own motion make such suggestions to the Powers, without its being either formally or informally laid before his Ministers in the usual course. However, it is no doubt thought at St. Petersburg that it is best the Czar should have all the credit. The suggestion being due to inexperience, need not be binding on his responsible advisers, and further if the proposal was informal, there is no ground for France to be aggrieved that she not first consulted. It may be that none of the Powers were formally consulted, but it is by no means beyond the bounds of possibility that the Kaiser suggested to the Emperor Nicholas the course he has taken. The "knightly figure" which so impressed the Kaiser at the memorable review two years ago might very well be the recepient of a suggestion of the kind coming from Potsdam. But no one who knows the policy of the different Powers and follows its development, will suppose for a moment that Russia and France will consent to seriously disarm, and thereby relieve the Triple Alliance of the pressure which they of set purpose have made too heavy for them to bear.

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AT the meeting of the Standing Committee held yesterday, Mr. Harvey, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, stated, in reply to Dr. A. G. Viegas, that he was already in communication with Government with regard to preventing people suffering, or suspected of suffering, from plague, from entering the city by land, rail, or water.

DR. AND MRS. WORKMAN having finished a trip of nine hundred miles in Kashmir, Ladakh, Nubra, and Sara, are returning on their cycles to Rawal Pindi, whence they will visit Simla and other hill stations, and on November 1 begin their cycle tour from Calcutta west.

THE imposition of a water tax in the Shwebo Cantonment, Burma, has been sanctioned by the Government of India. It is to be assessed on houses to which water is supplied at the rate of 65 per cent. of land and conservancy taxes.

MR. W. H. JACKSON, Acting Principal Collector of Customs, Colombo, has been on a visit to Tuticorin, having been instructed by his Government to acquaint himself with the quarantine regulations and methods adopted there.

TWENTY-SIX elephants were kraaled at Rakwana, in Ceylon, on the morning of the 24th. A telegram to the *Ceylon Observer* says that two beaters were trampled under foot by a tame elephant which ran amuck. One man was killed.

THE Rev. J. E. C. Welldon, the Bishop-Designate of Calcutta, has written to the *Times* to state that under the statutes of Harrow School he cannot resign his headmastership before the end of the next term. He will therefore spend another term at Harrow.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALLEN, East Yorkshire, has assumed temporary command of the Belgaum district owing to the illness of Colonel Warner, who has been officiating.

MAJOR LOWRY has been appointed Commandant, 28th Madras Infantry, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Preston, who has just completed his seven years' tenure of command.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GOUGH, 9th Lancers, who has been lying ill in the Ripon Hospital at Simla, underwent a successful operation on Saturday for abscess of the liver and is now doing well.

IT has been decided to hold a Fine Arts Exhibition at Mussoorie on the 9th and 10th September. It will be in connection with the Fancy Fair in aid of the Church of England Orphanage at the Rink.

THE Madras Government has called for a report from the Board of Revenue as to the feasibility of (1) granting loans on the joint personal security of the members of a village community or a group of cultivators, and (2) granting loans of limited amounts under the Agriculturists' Loans Act to tenants on their own responsibility. With regard to the latter, it is not contemplated that the loan should be made on the tenant's personal bond, but that he should possess a saleable interest in the land which he lease sufficient to meet the requirements of existing rules.

THE Legislative Department are bringing out a much needed new edition of the General Acts of the Governor-General in Council. The first volume of the series has been issued, and others will follow as quickly as possible.

THE Horse Artillery batteries which will probably take part in the cavalry manœuvres in January are A and N batteries now at Umballa, H at Meerut, and I, which will be marching in relief from Mhow to Umballa.

THE official inquiry into the recent mob-demonstration at the palace of the Maharani Regent of Mysore has led to the removal of the Assistant Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police of the Bangalore district.

THE Distinguished Conduct Medals for non-commissioned officers and men of the British Service, who showed particular gallantry during the frontier campaign, have reached India, and will be distributed next month.

THERE will be no camps of exercise, properly so called, in the hills this cold weather; but all regiments, British and native, stationed in hill cantonments will be exercised in mountain warfare. The training will be by companies and battalions, and instructions will issue for the guidance of officers concerned. A sum of Rs. 12,000 has been sanctioned to cover the expense of this training, the Punjab Command being alloted Rs. 8,000 and Bengal and Bombay Rs. 2,000 each.

THE annual report on the dispensaries of the N.-W. P. and Oudh is noticeable for a decrease of 262,943 in the number of indoor and outdoor patients. One cause of the decrease, it is worth remarking, is "the fear excited by plague preventive measures, which deterred many patients from attending dispensaries." The popularity of many of the dispensaries is also said to have been "seriously affected" inasmuch as they were left, on account of the strain the frontier operations put upon the medical resources of the Government, to a large extent in the hands of Assistant Surgeons, Hospital Assistants and compounders.

A CORRESPONDENT, who is giving the results of some recent rambles in Burma, tells a remarkable story. It seems that while visiting recently the monastery of Mahati in Katha, Upper Burma, he was shown by the chief priest a tooth, which the devout pongyi exhibited as a genuine tooth of Buddha. This in itself is not remarkable, nor need we be surprised that the exhibition of the relic, which was delivered last year by parcel post from Lucknow, attracts crowds of pilgrims to Katha; but the evidence for the tooth, as shown to our correspondent, was greater than the tooth itself (which is saying a good deal, as the molar is three inches in length and one and one-eight inch in breadth and width). Pongyi U. Ma, it seems, produced a letter to himself purporting to be an autograph signed by Dr. Fuhrer, Curator of the Government Museum at Lucknow, in which the writer notified the despatch of "your silver velvet casket together with a molar tooth of Lord Buddha Gautama Sakya Muni," intimating at the same time that the genuineness of the relic was beyond dispute, as he had found it in a stupa at Kapilavastu, and was writing a book in which all the necessary proofs would be given. If somebody has been playing a trick upon Dr. Fuhrer and Pongyi U. Ma, writes the *Pioneer*, it is as well that the Buddhist public should be made aware of the fact. On the other hand, if the latter is genuine, it is to be hoped the archæological world will not be kept in ignorance of the details of Dr. Fuhrer's remarkable discovery.

THERE is no more enthusiastic volunteer in India, and none who has done more for volunteering in the sphere within his reach than Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Masson, V. D., C. I. E., Commanding the 1st Punjab Volunteer Corps, and it is pleasant to find from the latest report on the battalion that the work is prospering under his hands. He has, like others in similar positions, to grumble at the Reservists, whose "efficiency leaves much to be desired;" but, on the other hand, that only three men out of a total active strength of 650 should have failed without good cause to make themselves efficient, is a fact upon which Colonel Masson has every right to congratulate himself.

THE Madras University is recovering from the financial depression from which it had recently been suffering, and during the past academic year 1897-98 its receipts amounted to Rs. 2,03,786, including Rs. 9,251 interest accruing from Government securities, while the total expenditure was just slightly over Rs. 1,65,000, thus leaving a cash balance of Rs. 38,656. There were no less than 11,155 candidates who registered themselves for the various examinations conducted by the University, and of these 4,116 were successful; and the fees realised from the candidates amounted to over Rs. 1,83,000, while the total expenditure incurred in conducting the examinations came up to Rs. 1,31,000. The Arts examinations [with the exception of the M. A. degree test] and the Law examinations are sources of considerable profit to the University, while the medical and other tests are conducted at a loss.

THE late Mr. Arthur Pease was taken seriously ill during the recent electoral campaign in the Launceston Division, and was in a critical condition when the mail left. According to a home paper, he was a victim to his sense of duty and party loyalty. The Liberal Unionist authorities found it difficult to find members willing to go to Launceston to aid the Unionists candidate. When Mr. Pease was asked to go, he pleaded rather feeble health. "But," he added quickly, "I'll go anyhow if I'm really needed." He was really needed, and suffered in consequence.

IN the Admiralty Division on Aug. 9, before the President, judgment was given on the motion, argued on July 27, on behalf of La Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, to set aside the service of a writ by the owners of the sailing-ship Cromartyshire—with which their steamer La Bourgogne came into collision on July 4—on M. Paul Fanet, their agent in England. It was contended that as the defendants were a foreign corporation, having its seal in France, they were not within the jurisdiction of the court. His lordship held that the company, having an office and carrying on business in London, were within the jurisdiction, and dismissed the motion with costs.

GEN. SIR EVELYN WOOD, V.C., Adjutant-General, who is to be senior officer of the Directing Staff for the manœuvres, under Lord Wolseley, Director and Umpire-in-Chief, will have his headquarters at Chilmark, a little to the north of the South-Western Railway, between Dinton and Tisbury Stations, and is expected there about Aug. 23. Chilmark Camp will be about two miles north of the Umpire Camp at Fovant, on the southern side of the railway line. Lt.-Col. the Duke of Somerset, 1st V.B. Wiltshire Regt., has been appointed an extra aide-de-camp to the Duke of Connaught on the staff of the Northern Army, and Lt.-Col. the Duke of Norfolk to a like position on the staff of Sir Redvers Buller in the Southern Army. It is announced at Aldershot that the 6th Dragoon Guards will not proceed to the Bulford Cavalry Camp as previously arranged, but will march to the camps of assembly on Aug. 25, and will form the divisional cavalry of the Northern Army in place of the 12th Lancers, who will join the Northern Cavalry Brigade. The R. and O. Batteries, R.H.A., and the Dublin company of mounted infantry have left for Bulford Camp, halting at Andover on the way.

THE new telegraphic line destined to connect the Sudan and Senegal with the French colony Dahomey will shortly reach Fade N'Gourma on the Sudanese side, and go beyond Djougou to the north of Carnotville on the Dahomey side. The junction of these two lines will (it is stated) be accomplished by the end of the year, and after next year regular communications will be established between Senegal, the Sudan and Dahomey, thus freeing French West Africa from the necessity of utilising the English submarine cables on the African West Coast.

THE High Court at Pretoria on Aug. 8, says Reuter, gave judgment in an important case relating to the rights of Indians trading in towns of the Republic. Judges Morice and Esser held that no distinction should be made between business places, and places of residence, according to their interpretation of the law of 1885. Judge Jorissen held that licences should be granted for business places according to the Volksraad. In accordance with the terms of this judgment, Indians must now live in locations outside townships to be pointed out by the Government. The judgment has caused considerable excitement among the Indian community, but Europeans generally approve the ruling.

THERE seems no doubt that the civil and military authorities in Uganda regard the forces at their disposal as quite inadequate to ensure the proper restoration of order throughout the Protectorate. The deplorable effects of the mutiny of last September are spreading out in ever-widening circles. The latest information foreshadows the approaching junction of the rebellious Wanyoro, and M'Wanga's Mohammedan rebels. It was to prevent this junction that Major Macdonald worked so unceasingly during the past winter.

IN the case of "Raval Raisinghi Naharsingji v Bai Dariaba," an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Bombay of July 25, 1892, reversing a decision of the Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have reversed the judgment of the High Court and restored that of the Subordinate Judge, the respondent having to pay the costs. In the case of "Sayed Mazhar Husain v. Bodha Bibi—Sayed Mazar Hassain v. Bodha Bibi and Nasiban Bibi," consolidated appeals from decisions of the High Court of Allahabad, reversing judgments of the Subordinate Judge of Allahabad, their lordships dismissed the appeal.

CLIMBERS and others who are likely to be in the vicinity of the Franco-Italian frontiers had better be careful. The Foreign Office has received a dispatch from her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Rome, reporting that a regulation has been issued by the Prefect of Turin forbidding tourists and others to approach within 1 kilometre of the fortifications on the Italian frontier without special permission from the military authorities. Without such permission the use of photographic apparatus is forbidden within a radius of 10 kilometres from the advanced posts, and persons having such apparatus in their possession, and intending to travel in the frontier zone, are required to deposit the apparatus in the custom-houses, if they come from abroad, or outside the radius of 10 kilometres if coming from other parts of Italy. Any one contravening these regulations will be liable to the penalties decreed by the Italian Law of Public Security.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

Reuter telegraphing from Peking says, that owing to the ratification by the Chinese of the Peking-Hankau Railway contract, Great Britain is demanding certain railway concessions and it is believed to be probable that the Chinese Government will yield.

## THE TSAR'S MANIFESTO.

AUG. 31

The French papers accuse the Tsar of ignoring the continuous and strenuous preparations made by France to recover her lost Provinces.

It is beginning to be felt that the Tsar's Manifesto is a grave blow to the Franco-Russian Alliance.

## THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

### STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

France has been startled by the arrest of Colonel Henry, Chief of the Intelligence Department, who has confessed to writing the paper incriminating Dreyfus by name.

This paper purported to emanate from a Foreign attache and was lately read in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Cavaignac Minister of War, as being positive proof of the guilt of Dreyfus.

## THE PROPOSAL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

President Faure and his Ministers are hastily returning to Paris to deliberate on the Tsar's Manifesto.

The enthusiasm of the German Official papers regarding the proposal for reduced armaments has further exasperated France.

## ALLEGED MISMANAGEMENT BY THE AMERICAN WAR DEPARTMENT.

General Miles, Commander-in-Chief of the American Army is openly accusing the Hon. Russell Alger, United States Secretary of War, of gross mismanagement, leading to appalling losses amongst the troops in the recent campaign through sickness, and also of garbling official despatches.

## MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

The business officially notified for Friday's Legislative Council meeting, comprises the consideration and passing of two amendments to the Bill relating to Insolvency, first adding allowances to costs and charges enumerated in clause two; and second empowering grant to Official Assignee of suitable pension or retiring bonus from interest on unclaimed dividends account. Two Bills will also be introduced first amending the law relating to arbitration, the second declaring the regulations of Bengal Code and Acts now in force in Upper Burma and making provisions in this connection.

## MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Major-General Stedman commanding the Burma district, has proceeded on two months' privilege leave, Brigadier General Barnard officiating.

Sir C. Mansfield Clarke started for Kashmir on the 27th August. Major-General Tucker assumed command of the forces in Madras from that date.

## MILITARY TRANSFERS AND PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant Stirling, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent to officiate Wing Officer, 4th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant Williams to be Squadron Officer 1st Bombay Lancers, vice Templer.

Captain Sillery 25th Bombay Rifles, to officiate Wing Officer, 4th Bombay Rifles.

## PRINCE RANJITSINGHJI'S PROGRAMME.

POONA, AUG. 31.

Prince Ranjitsinghji leaves Poona on Thursday night for Ahmednagar, to play cricket there, and leaves Ahmednagar on Saturday night, arriving in Bombay the following morning, where he will be the guest of Mr. Narayenjee Dwarkadas. On Monday 5th Goburdhundas Gokaldas gives an evening party in his honour at Nepean sea Road, on the 6th the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta gives a dinner in his honour at the Ripon Club, on the 7th a reception at the Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay, the Prince later visiting the Alfred Theatrical Company the same evening and on the 8th will proceed to Dhrangadra as the guest of the Raja.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

Several interesting events came off at the Race course, to-day, in connection with the Presidential Assault-at-Arms, this morning. Several officers were present to witness the physical drill for British troops. Three teams competed, two of them being local, namely, the Durhams and the Royal Irish Rifles and the King's Own Yorkshires. The excitement amongst the crowd was intense, as the Royal Irish Rifles won this event, last year, in very good style, and were again well in to-day; but the Durhams showed better form and made 97 points, beating the Rifles by 1 point. The King's Own made 55. The same competition for natives; four teams competed, and it was won by the 19th Bombay Infantry by 90 points. Their performance was much admired. The 28th Bombay Pioneers made 85 points, the 2nd Grenadiers 84, and the 14th Bombay Infantry 68. Four teams entered for bayonet exercise open to one squad per regiment of 20 files. The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, who won the same competition last year, were again successful this year. Their style and performance of holding the bayonets were carried out without any fault. They made 101 points. The other teams which competed were the 14th Bombay Infantry, 28 Bombay Pioneers and 19th Bombay Infantry, who made 90, 90 and 76 respectively. In similar event for British soldiers, three squads competed and it was won by the Royal Irish Rifles by 116 points. The same regiment took the prize last year. They carried out the performance without a hitch. The Durhams made 99 and the King's own 92. The first ties of the tug-of-war amongst British and native troops were competed for; the former five teams competed first, the pull was between the Durhams and Royal Irish regiment. The former were stronger and pulled them easily; the Royal Irish Rifles and King's Own Yorkshire were the second to try, the former won in fine style. The semi-final tie will be pulled off to-morrow between the Durhams and L. Battery; and final on Saturday between the Royal Irish Rifles and the winner of the former tie. The similar event for natives; Three teams competed. The Bombay Sappers and Miners pulled the 28th Bombay Pioneers. The final now lies between the Sappers and 19th Bombay Infantry. The Victoria Cross Race, 300 yards over fences for which sixteen competed, attracted a good deal of interest, was won by rough-rider Sergeant Major Huxtable 20th Hussars (prize 15 rupees); Bombardier Thomson, Light Battery won 5 rupees. British officers fencing competition for Sabres and foils which was to come off to-day has been put off till Saturday. In the sabres competion for native officers six entered but four competed, two officers of the Lancers being absent. In the first round Jamedar Shaik Mahomed, Sappers and Miners beat Subedar-Major Rupsing of the same corps, and Subedar Ahmed Khan, Bombay Sappers and Miners beat Subedar Ramchander Sawant. The final was won by Jamedar Shaik Mahomed. In tent pegging by sections with lance over hurdles, five sections competed. For finals, the 29th Field Battery, 16th Field Battery, 20th Hussars, and L. Battery remained. Similar event for natives. 1st Bombay Lancers, 4th Bombay Cavalry, Governor's Body Guard, and det. 2nd Bombay Lancers remained for final.

## LORD SANDHURST "AT HOME."

POONA, AUG. 31.

Lord Sandhurst was "at home" this afternoon at the Gymkhana Club; during the cricket match the weather was cloudy, the whole time but did not interfere; there were a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen present. The Governor's band was in attendance and played selections of popular music. Last night Lord Sandhurst entertained the Kathiawar team to dinner, thirty sat down.

## TILAK'S PHOTOGRAPH IN GUNPATI PROCESSION.

During the Ganpati procession yesterday Tilak's photos were distributed amongst the crowd; the police snatched away all the photos they could; the cause for doing so is not known.

## POONA FOOT BALL TOURNAMENT.

### DURHAM VS. SHROPSHIRES.

The finals tie in the Sandhurst Rugby Football Tournament between the Durham Light Infantry, and the King's Shropshires, was played off this evening before a very large and fashionable gathering of spectators. Lord Sandhurst came to witness the latter half of the game. The local team had their reputation wel established, but the form of the visitors was unknown, and it was a matter of no little conjecture to discover how they would shape in the struggle. The Shropshires were a tough lot, both teams being photographed as they lined up for the fray, and expectation was at its height. After the first few signs they were watched with attention, and within five minutes of the start the visitors were appearing to give a good deal of trouble. They played a good combined game, tackled manfully, and stuck to their opponents through thick and then. They fought splendidly, and during the entire half time nothing was scored, but in the second half the Durhams were able to secure a try, which gave them the lead by 3 points. Nothing further happened, and after a fine struggle the match closed in a win for the Durhams by one try to the Shropshires nil. This is the second year that the cup has been won by the Durhams. Lord Sandhurst presented the cup to Captain Iremonger, congratulating him on the victory gamed. Three cheers and one more were then given for His Excellency, and the tournament closed.

## PLAGUE IN HUBLI AND BHOR DISTRICTS.

Fifty-seven cases and forty-seven deaths were recorded in Hubli Town, on the 28th. In Bhor fifty-one cases and forty deaths. In Hanewadi seventeen cases and ten deaths; in Wabhati twenty-seven cases and twenty-three deaths. The general plague hospital of Poona will shortly be opened again. Plague is also reported in Mahadevandi in the Satara district.

## CRICKET.

### POONA VS. KATHIAWAR.

The annual Cricket Match Poona vs. Kathiawar was played to-day; before the game commenced an enormous crowd of persons of all classes fringed the edge of the Gymkhana ground, half-dozen tents were pitched for the accommodation of visitors. The crowd was as great as on the occasion of the Presidency cricket match. The Gymkhana won the toss and sent in the visitors to bat; play commenced at 12-15. Greig started to bowl from the pavilion end and Deas from the lower end. Shivlal and Oghad first wicket fell for 10 runs which Oghad run out. Prince Ranjitsinghi next joined Shivlal amid applause but before he could score anything was caught by Greig, and deep disappointment fell over the vast crowd. The prince retired smiling, the others did not stand much, and when the bell went for tiffin the score was 31 for 9 wickets down; after tiffin the last man went in but his career was not creditable. The innings closed for 35 runs.

Poona opened their venture after 3-15. Sprott and Bond went in to face the bowling of Prince Ranjitsinghi and Shivshanker. Sprott got a single off, was clean bowled out and Greig came in; Kathiawar at this time were fielding well, Greig put some score at his credit. Bond was caught smartly by the wicket keeper. Sale filled a vacancy and matters began looking a little brighter for Gymkhana. Ranjitsinghi's bowling looked very deadly and the excited crowd eager to applaud were misled by a fallen bail into the idea that Sales' wicket had gone applauded vociferously. Greig did not survive next over being caught. Half century was put up at twenty to five and at five o'clock whole innings closed for 61 runs.

At 5-15 Kathiawar went in for second venture, Oghad and Shivshanker taking bowling of Deas and Sale. Shivshanker was soon caught out, his place was taken by Ranjitsinghi. As he came out from the pavilion he was cheered. Again unfortunately he was caught out. The crowd began to disperse after great disappointment. The following are the scores.

KATHIAWAR.

| First Innings. | | Second Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oghad, run out | 11 | not out | 14 |
| Shivlal, c Greig, b Deas | 8 | to bat | |
| Prince Ranjitsinghi, c Greig, b Deas | 0 | c Bond, b Deas | 0 |
| Nemo, c Shearme, b Sale | 3 | c Deas, b Sale | 12 |
| Major Ashby, st Sprott, b Sale | 0 | to bat | |
| Bapasola, c Krickenbeck, b Sale | 4 | to bat | |
| Billimoria, c Sale, b Deas | 3 | to bat | |
| D Shivashanker, b Deas | 3 | c Greig, b Deas | 4 |
| Wood, c Bond, b Sale | 0 | to bat | |
| J Shivshankar, not out | 4 | to bat | |
| Extras | 0 | Extras | 1 |
| Total | 35 | Total | 31 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | O | M | R | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Greig | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Deas | 18 | 10 | 18 | 5 |
| Sale | 16 | 9 | 17 | 4 |

POONA GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bond, c Bapasola, b Ranjitsinghi | 3 |
| Sprott l b w, b Shivshanker | 1 |
| Captain Greig, c Ranjitsinghi, b Shivshanker | 15 |
| Sale, b Ranjitsinghi | 13 |
| Pocock, b Shivshanker | 1 |
| Deas, b Shivshanker | 0 |
| Shearme, c Shivlal, b Ranjitsinghi | 5 |
| Krickenbeck run out | 6 |
| Major Beresford, not out | 7 |
| Sargents, Stumped, b Shivshanker | 4 |
| Bain, b Shivshanker | 1 |
| Extras | 5 |
| Total | 61 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | O | M | R | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shivshanker | 10 | 9 | 24 | 6 |
| Ranjitsinghi | 19 | 11 | 32 | 3 |

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer India arrived here from Colombo, yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, AUG. 30.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, AUG. 31.

Mail steamer Australia from Australia yrrived.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bhownuggur | 2 25-32 |

The Manchester market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2¾ per cent. Consols | 110 15-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 103 1-2 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 114 1-2 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 62 11-16 |
| Bar Silver | 27 5-8 |

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis, Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at senders risk.

Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.

Bhamo route to Chma right.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | | No. of Attacks. | No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague. | Total Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Upper Colaba | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | Mid. & Lower Colaba | 1 | 2 | |
| | Fort, Southern | 1 | 0 | |
| | Fort, Northern | 1 | 1 | |
| | Esplanade | 1 | 0 | |
| B | Mandvie | 7 | 0 | 26 |
| | Chuckla | 1 | 0 | |
| | Umarkhady | 4 | 1 | |
| | Dongri | 2 | 3 | |
| C | Market | 2 | 0 | 25 |
| | Dhobi Talao | 0 | 0 | |
| | Fanaswady | 0 | 1 | |
| | Bhuleshwar | 1 | 0 | |
| | Khara Talao | 3 | 0 | |
| | Kumbharwada | 4 | 0 | |
| D | Khetwadi | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Girgaum | 0 | 0 | |
| | Chowpatty | 0 | 0 | |
| | Walkeshwar | 0 | 0 | |
| | Mahaluxmi | 0 | 0 | |
| E | Mazagon | 0 | 0 | 29 |
| | Tarwady | 0 | 0 | |
| | Second Nagpada | 0 | 0 | |
| | Kamatipura | 0 | 0 | |
| | Tardeo | 0 | 0 | |
| | Byculla | 0 | 1 | |
| | First Nagpada | 2 | 1 | |
| F | Parel | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Sewree | 0 | 0 | |
| | Sion | 0 | 0 | |
| G | Mahim | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| | Worlee | 0 | 0 | |
| | Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | N.-R. & Unknown | 1a | 0 | |
| | HOSPITALS. | | | |
| | Parel | 0 | 1 | 26 |
| | Jain | 1b | 1 | |
| | St George's | 0 | 1 | |
| | Jain Parel | 0 | 1 | |
| | Arthur Road | 0 | 4 | |
| | Dariasthan | 0 | 1 | |
| | Modykhana | 0 | 2 | |
| | Maduupura | 0 | 2 | |
| | Lohana | 1c | 0 | |
| | Total | 34 | 23 | 125 |
| | Total plague deaths to date | 31,434 | 26,974 | |
| | Same date last year | 10 | 2 | 105 |

a Found on road in B ward (Oomercarry Parel road) removed to Julial Hospital.

b Arrived ill from Bandra and removed direct to Jain Hospital by Thana Police Sepoy No. 848.

c Arrival ill from Bandra on 27th instant and removed direct by his relatives to Lohana Hospital died on the 29th idem.

CHOLERA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Attack | 0 |
| Deaths | 1 |

There was one plague case reported within the Bandora Municipal District on the 29th instant.

## PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

SUNDAY'S RETURNS.

AFTER a three days' clean bill, on Sunday one case of suspected plague was reported from the Medical College Hospital, the patient, a Mohamedan, having been removed to that institution from Halliday Street (Ward No. 8), where he died a few hours after admission. This brings the total number of suspected cases to 218, and the number of deaths to 180. The general death-rate of the City was 42, as compared with 49 of the previous five years. There are now five cases under treatment at the Medical College, one at the Campbell, and two unknown.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE PLAGUE ACT.

The case against Ahmed Dost Mohamed, manager of the firm of Hadji Golam Azim Hossein, agents of the barque John Davie, for permitting the departure of the barque from port without a clean Bill of Health as required by the plague rules, was resumed before Mr. Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday. Mr. Hume recalled Dr. Banks, who was afterwards cross-examined by Mr. Manuel. After the further cross-examination of one or two other witnesses, Mr. Hume closed the case for the prosecution. Mr. Manuel addressed the Court, Calling Dr. Hendley, the Officiating Port Health Officer, he proved certain correspondence between him (Dr. Hendley) and the agents of the vessel. Mr. Manuel then closed his case.

Mr. Hume, in replying to the case, submitted that all the evidence put in by Mr. Manuel appeared to be put in for the purpose of mitigating the punishment. He contended that, under Section 5 of the Sea Customs Act, the agents were liable for the master's acts.

The Magistrate.—How can that section, Mr. Hume, possibly apply to this case?

Mr. Hume said the whole question was, had the accused made a breach of his guarantee given to the Collector of Customs? Mr. Manuel's arguments that the guarantee was "ultra vires," because it stipulated for more than was provided by the plague rules, was fallacious. It did not matter in the least if it did so; the guarantee had been given and had been broken. The Government had given the Collector of Customs full discretion to give a port clearance without a clean Bill of Health being granted, and that was done on the defendants guarantees.

The Magistrate.—But there is nothing in these rules to show that, if the agent breaks his guarantee, he can be criminally prosecuted.

Mr. Hume replied that, if the Court had any doubt, the matter might be referred to the High Court for opinion, His Worship, however, delivered judgment at once, referring to the Plague Rules and to the evidence, both oral and documentary, given in the case, and held that it had been clearly proved that the master had left the port without a clean Bill of Health. Could it be said that the agent had disobeyed the regulations by not fulfilling his guarantee? The regulation must be strictly enforced, put it had been very loosely expressed. There was nothing to show that by breaking his guarantee the agent could be made liable under Section 188, Indian Penal Code. It was clear, however, that the master had violated Rule 1, Plague Regulation, and it was open to the authorities to prosecute him when he returned. The accused was discharged.—*Englishman*, (Tuesday).

## FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court commences this morning, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy presiding. There are six cases committed for trial, inplicating ten prisoners, three of whom are Parsees, three Mahomedans, two Hindus, and two Europeans. Four of the cases have been committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, and two by Mr. P. H. Dastur. The heaviest case is the Blackmailing case against Clive Durant and four others. There is also a case of kidnapping a child and criminal misappropriation; two cases of theft; and two of house-breaking and theft. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Choonilal Atmaram, committed by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, for kidnapping a child with intent to take property from the person of such child, and criminal misappropriation.

2. Saidu Gulam Hoosein, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for house-breaking and theft.

3. Ratna Luxmon, "alias" Bechar Asha, "alias" Shunker, "alias" Fakira Ookedia, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for house-breaking and theft in a building.

4. Abdul Mahomed "alias" Hassan Esmail, committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, for theft.

5. Husein Karrim "alias" Gangaram Lachiram committted by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, for theft.

6. Clive Durant, A. Williams, Cooverjee Merwanjee Mehta, Dhunjibhoy Dadabhai Dadysett, and Sorabjee Rustomjee Batlivalla, committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, for attempt to commit extortion, &c.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE KARAMSEY JASRAJ.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE PESTONJI CURSETJI POCHKHANAWALLA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE SOONDERJI PADAMSEY.

On the motion of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted leave to serve, notices to the creditors.

RE JAFFERBHOY HASSAM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a week's interim order to enable the insolvent to file affidavits in reply. Mr. Raikes, for a creditor, undertook not to arrest the insolvent for a week. His Lordship accordingly granted a week's interim order.

RE HOTILAL KEVALRAM AND ANOTHER.

Nawabzada Nassaroollakhan, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. A creditor appeared in person to oppose the application. His Lordship granted the usual interim order.

## DEATH OF CAPTAIN THE HON. R. MOSTYN, R.A.

WE regret to announce the death of Captain the Hon'ble R. E. M. Mostyn, of the Royal Artillery, which took place at 10 a.m. yesterday, at his residence, at Colaba. Death was due to inflamation of the liver the illness only lasting about a fortnight. The Honourable Ranulph Edward Montagu was a son of the 7th Baron Vaux of Harrowden, and was born on the 16th January 1861. His brother Lord Vaux of Harrowden is an attache of the British Embassy at Brussels. In 1888 the deceased married Blanche, daughter of Major W. F. Melbourne, of the United States Army. He joined the Royal Artillery as a Lieutenant on the 26th July 1881. He was promoted as a Captain on the 1st February, 1890. He served as Adjutant in the Pembroke Artillery from 20th January 1891 to 12th March 1893. He was raised to the rank of a Baron's son by Royal Warrant in 1883. Captain Mostyn had a considerable share in the plague preventative operations during the early part of the present year. With 25 men of the R.A. under his command he was placed on plague duty with the Plague Committee, and at the beginning of February and towards the end of the following month on Captain Betham going on leave he became extra secretary to the Plague Committee, which post he continued to fill until the Committee was dissolved, when he was appointed Plague Secretary to the Municipal Commissioner. He lately finally revised and completed proofs of the report of the Bombay Plague Committee left in MS. by Sir James Campbell, prior to his departure for Europe. The report which was issued last week bears Captain Mostyn's name on the title page as having carried out this work.

The funeral will leave the Roman Catholic Chapel, Colaba, at 5-30 a.m., to-day, arriving at Sewree at 7 o'clock a.m. The officers, not on duty, will attend dress review order white. The Royal Artillery will furnish the usual escort and carrying party. The Royal Artillery will furnish the necessary firing party and the 1st Shropshire L.I. will supply the band.

## THE PLAGUE AND ITS REMEDY.

### OLD DOCTRINES ABOUT THE ORIGIN AND PROPAGATION OF PLAGUE-VIRUS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The two greatest pestilences of unparalleled virulence and diffusivity recorded in History are the plague in the reign of Justinian in the year 563 and the Black Death in Europe in the year 1347. The natural tendency to look for the cause to foreign countries has been universal. The great plague of Justinian's reign was believed to be imported with corn-ships from Egypt to Byzantian, and the Black Death was believed to have come in the overland track of Genoese and Venetian traders from China. Dr. Pariset was the first to lay down a rational doctrine about the origin of plague. Dr. Creighton has given a full account of this doctrine in his History of Epidemics in Great Britain and the following extracts are taken from that work.

"Dr. Pariset, had his attention forcibly directed to the marked contrast, between the modern and ancient manner, of the disposing of the dead, and to the unsuitability of the former to the Delta. On the one hand he saw under his eyes, various revolting things in the Delta, brick tombs invaded by water, an occasional corpse floating at large, canals choked with putrefying bodies, of bullocks died of murrain, courtyards of Coptic and Jewish houses, and floors of mosques, churches and monasteries, filled with generations of the dead in their flooded walls and catacombs. On the other hand he saw on the slopes of the Libian range and on the edge of the desert beyond the reach of the inundation, the occasional openings of a vast and uncounted series of rock-grottoes, in which the Egyptians of the pre-Christian era, had carefully put away every dead body, whether of bird or of beast, or of human kind. He was persuaded of the truth of Volney's remark, "In crowded population, under a hot sun, and in a soil filled deep with water during several months of every year, the rapid putrefaction of bodies becomes a haven of plague and other diseases. The remark of De Pauw, although it is not adduced, was equally to the point; neither men nor beasts are any longer embalmed in Egypt, the ancient Egyptians seem to have done well in following that mode, and in keeping the mummies in the deepest recesses of excavated rocks. Were we to note here all that those two nations (Arabs and Turks) have left undone, and everything that they ought not to have done, it would be easy to understand how a country formerly not altogether unhealthy, is now become a hot-bed of the plague." Like De Pauw and Volney, Pariset extolled the ancient wisdom of Egypt, and excused the priestly mask of superstition for the implicit obedience that is secured. De Pauw had pointed out that the towns most remarkable for the worship of crocodiles were all situated on canals at some distance from the Nile; the crocodiles could never have got to them unless the canals were kept clean; according to Aelian and Eusebius the crocodile was the symbol of water fit to drink so that the superstitious worship of the animal was in effect the motive for keeping the canals of the Nile in repair. The priests of Egypt, says Pariset, with their apparatus of fictions and emblems, sought to veil from the profane eyes of the vulgar and of strangers the secrets of a sublime philosophy. They made things secret so as to make them binding, so as to constrain by the force of religion, as Moses did, their disciples. They had to reckon with the annual flood of the Nile, with a hot sun, and a crowded population. Supposed that all the dead animal matter, human or other, were to be incorporated with the soil under these rapid changes of saturation and drying, of diffusion and emanation, what a mass of poison, what danger to living, what foresight they showed in avoiding it, what labour and effort, but what results. Can anyone pretend that system so vast, so beautiful, so coherent in all its parts, had been engendered and conserved merely by an ignorant fanaticism or that a people who had so much wisdom in their actions had none in their thoughts? Santo Crimp in his Sewage Disposal Works has cited a similar example of the sanitary wisdom of the Persians:—He says "Yet, that the ancients even knew of the evils attending the pollution of rivers is evident from Herodotus, for he says—the Persians, according to my own knowledge observe the following customs:—They neither . . . . nor wash their hands in a river, nor defile the stream . . . . nor do they allow any one else to do so, but they pay extreme veneration to all rivers." Would that every water shed in the country had its conservators animated by the spirit of the Persians of a bygone age, and stopping with a strong hand the pollutions which, to this day, are allowed to convert once pellucid streams into putrid sewers, abominable alike to sight and smell, it is no less than a disgrace to our civilization that a year never passes but an outbreak of typhoid or other zymotic disease directly traceable to a neglect of the first principles of sanitary science, fills now the city cemetery, now the village church-yard, with its victim."

"Looking around him at the Egypt of the Christian and Mahomedan eras, Dr. Pariset asks, what has become of that hygiene, attentive, scrupulous, and enlightened, of that marvellous place of sepulture, of that prodigious care to preserve the soil from all admixture of putrescible matters! The ancient learning of Egypt, the wisdom taught by hard experience in remote ages and perfected in prosperous times, had gradually been overthrown, first by the Persian and Greek conquests which weakened the national spirit, then by the Roman conquest which broke it, then by the prevalence of the Christian doctrines, and lastly by the Mahomedan domination, more hostile than all the others to sanitary precautions.

"Pariset's remaining argument was that ancient Egypt, by its systematic care in providing for a slow mouldering of human and animal bodies beyond the reach of the inundation, had been saved from the plague; in the historic period there had been epidemics, but these had been of typhus or other sickness of prisons, slavery and famine. According to Herodotus, Egypt and Libya were the two healthiest countries under the sun. But when St. Paul's vehement argument as to the natural and the spiritual body began, to make way, when men began to ask the question 'How are the dead raised up, and with what body do they come?' the ancient practice of Egypt was judged to be out of harmony with Christian doctrine. Embalming was denounced as sinful by St. Anthony, the founder of Egyptian monarchism, in the third century; and by the time the Church of north Africa had reached its point of highest influence under St. Agustine, bishop of Hippo, the ancient religious rites of Egypt had everywhere given place to Christian burial. Bubo plague had already been prevalent in at least one disastrous epidemic in Lower Egypt at the time of the great massacres of Christians in the episcopate of Cyprian; and in the year 542 it broke out at Pelusium, one of the uncleanest spots in the Delta, spread thence on the one hand along the north African Coast, and on the other hand by the corn-ships to Byzantium and grew into the disastrous world wide pestilence which has ever since been associated with the reign of Justinian."—Yours, &c.,

T. K. GAJJAR.

Malabar Hill, Aug. 27.

MR. PATTERSON, Commissioner of the Northern India Salt Revenue, will retire from the Civil Service at the present year. It is understood that Mr. R. M. Dane, C. S. Punjab Commission, now on furlough, will succeed him.

## THE PLAGUE IN BANGALORE CITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AUGUST 28.

THE plague bulletins received from Harrihar daily, having in March last shown an alarming increase in the spread of the dire epidemic the Mysore Government took time by the forelock in adopting every preventive measure that human ingenuity could suggest, to prevent its insidious entrance into Bangalore City, Harrihar being about 200 miles away on the frontier. Mr. V. P. Mahadada Rao, B.A., Revenue Councillor of H. H. the Maharani's Council of Regency, was appointed as Plague Commissioner; with headquarter offices on the race course road, between the city and the C. M. Station. Mr. R. B. Plunner, Police Assistant Commissioner of the Kolar Gold Fields, with Mr. T. Bawa Rao, B.A., Amildar, were appointed Assistants to the Plague Commissioner, on special plague duty. Inspecting medical officers were posted at Harrihar and Yesanlhapur to report daily, by wire, the occurrence of any attacks, and to carefully examine all arrivals from affected parts. Dodkurugodu, the first frontier station on the Bangalore-Hindupur line, was constituted an inspecting station. The old cholera shed on the Magadi Road, about three furlongs from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Station, was utilized as a Plague Hospital while, on the grounds surrounding, several huts were erected to serve as Segregation and Observation sheds. These were 15' by 10' and 10' high, about 20' apart from each other, and placed in direct charge of Assitant-Surgeon Valpee, L.M. & S., and Honorary Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ponnasamy Pillai, with a competent staff under the immediate supervision of the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner to Government. Fifteen plague circles were established all throughout the city, to be Superintendents from among the official and non-official members of the several communities were appointed with a clerical staff, who were to submit daily a return of occurrences to the Plague Commissioner. Nurses were trained in the several hospitals and placed on duty when the epidemic made its appearance. The Plague circles were divided into five blocks of 150 houses each; and for the purposes of effectual supervision all houses have been numbered, and each supervisor has the charge of 50 houses, provided with a "Census Block Book" in which the names of each of the inmate, with their age and occupation are entered, and in the event of any one of them falling ill the fact is "at once" reported to the medical authorities on duty. Four ward officers have been appointed with a Disinfecting Inspector and assistant under whom are placed two gangs of coolies, of ten each, ready to disinfect any house or tenement at any hour they may be called upon. Dr. Arumogan Mudaliar, M.B., and C.M., with Dr. Mahomed Usman, L.M. & S., are on duty within Municipal limits. The Sanitary department has been extended by enlisting more conservancy overseers and a strong staff of sweepers. Mr. D. Runga Rao, B.C.E., Executive Engineer, has been placed in charge of the City Improvement Works. The President City Municipality has been allowed a personal assistant for Municipal work, and Mr. P. E. Benson to assist in the work of inspection. A Central Office, with a staff, has also been allowed the President which is located in the compound of the District Offices. Telephonic communications were established to connect the Plague Commissioner's office with the Plague Hospital the Central office of the President, City Municipality, and the offices of the Plague Commissioner and the Dewan. Since the disturbance the plague supervisors are to be attended by a constable of the Reserve Police. Passengers arriving by the train are subject to close inspection by medical officers both at the cantonment and city Railway stations; and those "suspected" are removed to the Camp of Observation; and the names of new arrivals with their residence noted, and they are visited, as often as possible, by an Inspecting Medical Officer. The Reserve Police are supplied with notes drawn up by the Senior Surgeon for the detection of plague cases. A Mahomedan woman having, during the week, died at Aralapett the plague authorities desired to have her body submitted to a post mortem examination, but this was stoutly resisted by a large mob, who conveyed the body to their own burying ground and interred it there, guarding the same the whole night lest the authorities may exhume it, and this created a *furor* in the city. Again a Mahomedan woman, with her daughter about 14 years old, was removed to the Camp of Observation and at dead of night the symptoms of plague being discovered on the daughter she was removed to a shed far apart from the mother and the latter raising an alarm a large crowd of Mahomedans assembled to rescue the patient, and what threatened to be a serious riot, was prevented by the timely intervention of the Plague Commissioner, who as the late Inspector-General of Police, is held in very high esteem by all class. The streets of the city were the scene of much disturbance, crowds gathering at different places for expressing their grievances. Mass meetings were held, but no definite conclusion was arrived. Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, G.C.S.I., the Dewan; Colonel Donald Robertson, the British Resident; Mr. V. P. Mahadada Rao, B.A., Plague Commissioner and Mr. T. T. Leonard, President City Municipality, met the disaffected rabble on several occasions and explained to them that they on behalf of Government, were ready to respect their religious scruples, manners and customs; and that they were at liberty to have their patients treated by their medical men; that they need not remove their patients to the Segregation Camp if proper well ventilated accommodation, subject to the approval of the plague medical authorities, could be provided; that inoculation by means of Dr. Haffkine's serum was not compulsory. The chief complaints of the disaffected Mahomedan community are that while a patient is not suffering from plague he is removed to the Segregation Camp, only as a "suspect," while he expires from fear alone and, inoculation, they hold, to be poisonous. Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer with the Plague Commissioner are indefatigable in their visits to the Plague Hospital at all hours, both day and night. Perfect quiet has been restored in the city. Tharugapete, the principal grain mart in Southern India, which is in the heart of the city is quite deserted and many are daily leaving for their villages, and other places. Colonel Robertson, accompanied by Mrs. Robertson, again inspected the Plague Hospital and its surroundings yesterday (Saturday) and was well satisfied with the cleanliness and sanitary arrangements throughout. This morning, (Sunday) it was reported that a case of plague had occurred within British limits and proved fatal. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Dobson. Residency Surgeon and Chairman of the Healt Committee of the C and M Station with Dr. J. Sreenevassa Rao, M.B., and C.M., Bacteriologist to the Mysore Government, proceeded to the City Railway station this morning, where they were met by the authorities of the Southern Mahratta Railway and Inspector Hanmantha Rao and Sub-Inspector Venkata Soobiah of the C. and M. Station Police on railway duty. The deceased was found to be a Mahomedan of about 35 years of age, Abdul Aziz, head shunter on the Madras Railway, who died, last night, from an attack of fever from which he was suffering for a few days; the medical authorities failed to find any symptoms of the fell disease in the corpse; but directed that the members of the family may be permitted to attend work under medical supervision. The first case of actual plague was admitted into hospital on the 12th instant, having been imported from Hubli; there were no admissions on Friday and Saturday. The number under treatment, in hospital, are six only, all of whom are reported to be progressing favourably. During the disturbance Mr. Sherekhan Saib, a zemindar and representative of the Mahomedan community at the Municipal board, was indefatigable in his endeavors to allay the fears of his co-religionists and with happy results. There are only cases of suspected plague in hospital to-day (Sunday), no fresh cases having been admited since Friday last. Public opinion is much against the non-suspense of all passenger and goods traffic from the date of the first imported case.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA REGATTA.

THE Regatta will be held at Bandra, on Saturday the 22nd and Monday the 24th October, when entries are invited for the following events:—

1. Challenge Fours.—In clinker-built boats. Open to any Rowing Club in India. Course ¾ mile.

2. Local Fours.—Open to Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only. Course 3-4 mile. Entrance Rs. 10 per boat.

3. Pair Oars in Tubs.—Course about 3 furlongs. Entrance Rs. 5 per boat.

4. Single Sculling.—In clinker-built whiffs, Course 3-4 mile. Entrance Rs. 2 per boat.

Sailing Handicap for Open Boats Entrance Rs. 3 per boat. Course to be fixed later.

Events Nos. 3 and 4 will be open to any members of any of the clubs competing in Event No. 1.

Entries should be made to the undersigned before the 8th October.—W. A. HAIG-BROWN.

Hon. Secretary for Boats, Bombay Gymkhana.

AT Portsmouth County-court on Aug. 4, on the hearing of a judgment summons, the solicitor for the defendant said that his client was to be pitied. He ought now to be in receipt of many thousands a year, and he had enjoyed such an income until three years since. Over £220,000 of the funds from which he derived his income was invested in Australian securities, which did not now produce a single farthing. Defendant was now without a penny piece, although his income had previously amounted to about £12,000 a year. The debt was contracted in defendant's days of affluence, and if plaintiff would only wait the money would be paid. On behalf of the defendant the solicitor undertook to pay £5 down, but said he could not promise a monthly payment. His Honour Judge Gye adjourned the matter *sine die* in view of the amount promised, and intimated that when defendant's financial condition was brighter the matter could be brought before him again.

## JERRY BUILDINGS IN BOMBAY.

### THE RESCUE OF BURIED PERSONS FROM DEBRIS.

BEFORE going on leave Mr. Snow forwarded to the Corporation a report from Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, as to the line of action to be adopted in the case of fallen houses and for the extrication of living persons or bodies overwhelmed in the debris. In doing so he says:—

It will be remembered that in the opinion of Counsel, dated 23rd April 1896, and recorded by the Corporation in their Resolution No. 3820, dated 9th July 1896, Mr. Inverarity held that Section 64 Clause (c) of the Municipal Act does impose a legal obligation and responsibility on the Municipality in regard to taking measures to extricate persons who or bodies which there may be reason to believe are buried under the debris, and that the obligation is imposed when the accident involves danger to human life. It was also held that it was not necessary to maintain a special staff, though the section contemplates the possibility of a budget grant for these purposes.

The danger from falling houses here under discussion is not one from which Bombay is likely to escape for many years and is accentuated during the monsoon months. During my tenure of this office I have observed that high winds and rainfalls in the 24 hours of 5 to 6 inches or successive falls of 3 or 4 inches invariably bring about major or minor catastrophes of this kind. A perusal of Mr. Murzban's report will show that we have a very efficient staff consisting of the Fire Brigade, Health an Engineering Departments' employes for dealing with these matters, but further organisation, especially in the direction of a supply of life saving appliances and tools, is necessary and should be provided for by a grant in the coming budget. The total initial cost of the scheme amounts to only Rs. 9,156, and I strongly advise the Corporation to adopt it as it stands.

From personal observation of several of these mishaps I have no hesitation in saying that the men employed on this work are exposed to great risks, especially from falling debris, and I should therefore recommend that when so employed they should be granted an extra day's pay, except, of course, in merely trifling accidents of this kind.

I do not consider that the Municipality can be held to have adequately discharged the legal obligation cast on them unless in addition to the staff available they have also ready and in full working order the various appliances metioned by the Executive Engineer, and it must be further remembered that with the exception of the Munipality there is no other body in a position to perform these duties, the importance of which can hardly be overestimated.—

In the course of his report Mr. Murzban writes:—

A completely organized and fully equipped establishment, somewhat similar to the Fire Brigade, on a small scale would be required, if all accidents are to be promptly attended to and bodies of persons buried in the debris are to be extricated without loss of time. Such an establishment would, however, be too costly and is not likely to be sanctioned by the Corporation. The best thing, therefore, would be to devise such means as could be carried out without incurring a prohibitively heavy outlay. At present the orders are, that on receipt of an alarm of a house having fallen down, the men of the Street and Building Department should proceed at once to the scene of accident and take up the work of extricating human bodies that may be buried in the debris. The Fire Brigade, the Health Department and the Drainage and Water Works Departments also render help to the Street and Building Department and take up the work of salvage, if they are on the spot before the arrival of the men of the Street and Building Department. The Fire Brigade, commanded by its officers, readily afford valuable assistance. The men of the Health and other departments also come to our aid when aid is needed, and the first thing to be considered is whether the assistance rendered by these departments can be more efficiently given than at present, during the five years of my experience as Executive Engineer, Municipality, I have not known one single instance of the services of the Brigade being required for fire purposes whilst engaged on the work under consideration, nor has Mr. Nicholls, the Chief of the Fire Brigade, Under the circumstances, it appears to me that the assistance of the fire brigade can be permanently relied on "as first aid" at all times, both in the rainy and dry season. I may take this opportunity to testify to the zeal and alacrity with which the officers and men of the Brigade render assistance to the Building Department in such times of trouble, and I am respectfully of opinion that some small allowance, say an extra day's pay, may be made to the men of the Brigade, as well as to those of the Health Department, attending such a work. It would act as an incentive to them to carry out zealously the work which, properly speaking, is not their own and which at times is not only arduous but dangerous to their lives. The difficulty, however, which the Building Department and the Fire Brigade men have to contend with is the want of a sufficient number of tools suitable for the purpose of extricating human bodies from the debris for supporting dangerous parts of a partly fallen building. The supply of tools carried by each fire-engine is not only limited, but they are also more suited for putting out fires than for the purposes above stated. If, therefore, the work of rescue is to be carried out in a prompt and effectual manner, the Brigade should be equipped with suitable implements and tools and also the means of carrying them to the scene of accident.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

With this view, I propose to locate a strong four-wheeled vehicle at the Sankli Tank Fire Brigade Station. The vehicle is essentially necessary to convey the working tools to the place of accident. It will be always ready equipped with the tools, so that at a moment's notice the men and materials can be despatched to take up the work of rescue. Not only is a sufficient stock of suitable materials required, but some powerful lights are also necessary to admit of the possibility of working at night. The cost of the vehicle, stores and lights will be about Rs. 3,200.

A shed will also be required to be erected at Sankli Tank for the accommodation of the van and for keeping the tools, &c. A shed 21 feet 6 inches square will be sufficient for the purpose, and such a shed would cost Rs. 1,617. No new staff will be required to man the van, but the present Fire Brigade staff can be made available for the purpose.

If the above proposal were adopted, the work of removal of injured persons or dead bodies from the debris as well as of conveying the former to hospital would be much facilitated. The articles are such as are always more or less required for the removal of the debris, &c., and the bodies buried under it. If necessary the van also could be used for the conveyance of injured persons to the nearest hospital.

It will thus be observed that at an additional cost of Rs. 4,817 the work of salvage now carried out would be more efficiently performed. The next question is to consider what other labour could be made available at the time of an accident. It will be obviously out of question to employ a special staff, to provide quarters for them and to keep them idle and waiting for a house to fall. The only practicable course is to secure the services of men working in the different Municipal departments for salvage purposes. At present we have—(a) the Fire Brigade staff (b) bigaries and muccadums living in the Water Works chawl at DeLisle Road, and (c) the Health Department bigaries living in chawls at various place. The Fire Brigade staff will be available either during the day or night unless, as stated above, a fire breaks out concurrently with the occurrence of a fall of a house. The Water Works bigaries will be available also at any time except in case of burst occurring in a water main simultaneously with the other accident, and the Health Department bigaries will be available at night and also during the day between 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Besides these, the Road Department coolies are always available during the working hours of the day when road repair works are in progress. Besides these bigaries, a few "nowgannies" will be required to lift up heavy loads and carpenters to shore up dangerous parts of a building. These can be had during the day from the Municipal Workshops. I think the labour detailed in the preceding para. would suffice to cope with ordinary accidents. It may be found insufficient in some extraordinary cases, but such cases are rare and it does not seem necessary to undergo the expense of keeping in readiness a large establishment to guard against such rare occurrences.

THE TOOLS.

Having pointed out the sources from which labour can be easily obtained in cases of emergency, it remains for me to describe the implements and tools which I think should be provided and kept in readiness for them to work with.

After giving a list of the implements required he proceeds:—

The tools should be kept in store and in charge of the Chaukidars of the Streets and Buildings Department at the following Chaukis, viz.—A Ward, Mint Road, B and C Wards, Null Bazaar, D Ward, Gamdevi. F and G Wards, Dadar.

A list of articles to be kept ready in the Workshops for the use of the "nowgannies" and carpenters is then given. The total initial cost of the whole scheme on the most moderate scale would be Rs. 9,156.

The above proposals are made on a most moderate scale, and it is believed that, if sanctioned, it would conciderably faciliate the removal of persons that may be buried in the debris. Experience alone will, however, show whether these porposals will sufficiently meet with the ends in view, or whether other means of a more extensive character than those proposed would be required.

THE Queen of Italy is enjoying herself at Gressoney in the Piedmontese mountains. The other day she was present at the artillery manœuvres in the Ranzola valley, two hours distant from Gressoney, and remained till the close, in spite of a violent thunderstorm. She invited the officers to dinner afterwards, and sent abundance of wine to the soldiers. The next day she went up the Col d'Olen.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

One of the most successful meetings of the season was held yesterday on the maidan. The entries were very numerous and the ground was in good order. There was slight improvement noticeable in the tent-pegging—an event which opened the meeting. The "Pony Hurdle Scurry" which was won by Lieutenant Browne's Tareffi, ridden by Mr. Corbett, was a close finish and proved to be a nice race. The most attractive features of the evening amusement were the two novel events on the board—the Bran-pie Flutter and the Whistling Coon Stakes—both of which were quite new in Bombay. Mr. Fischer secured the first place in the Bran-pie Flutter. He had a pair of braces to put on. Mr. Corbett, who came second, had a sit of racing colour and Mr. John came in with a picturesque sun bonnet of pink colour. In the Whistling Coon Stakes Mr. Webster, who was nominated by Mrs. Chalmers, easily secured the first place. Mr. Corbett past the post second, but was disqualified owing to his nominatrix having written an incorrect tune. She thought he was whistling the "Blue Bells of Scotland" while really he was tuning "Home Sweet Home." His place was therefore taken by Mr. Fischer, who was nominated by Miss Mills and Mr. Parmentier nominated by Mrs. Ehlers came third. The following are the results :—

I. Event.—Tent Pegging (Horses)

Mr. Plant .................................................. 1
Mr. Reddio .................................................. 2

Six competed

Ponies

Mr. Reddie .................................................. 1
Mr. C. Carbett.................................................. 2

Seven competed.

II. Event.—Bicycle Chatty Race.

Competitors, carrying sticks, to ride a given course (no hurdles) to where chatties are placed on ground, pick up one with stick with or without dismounting and to ride back with it over same course, carrying it at end of stick. Two chatties will be provided for each competitor but should he break both, he may ride home endeavouring to break with his stick the chatties being carried by the other competitors.

Mr. Wilson .................................................. 1
Mr. Dawson .................................................. 2
Mr. Meikle .................................................. 3

Eight competed.

III. Event.—Pony Hurdle Scurry.

About 2 furlongs over 4 flights of brushwood fences, Catch weights. Previous scurry winners penalised 20 yards.

Mr. Brown's Tareffi, Corbett .................. 1
Mr. Gram's Sea Gull, Owner .................. 2
Mr. John's Forester, Owner .................. 3

Eight compete.

IV. Event.—The Bran-pie Flutter.

Competitors to ride a given course to where syces are standing, dismount and run 50 yards to where two bran-pies are placed on the ground. They will then dip for a parcel done up in paper and labelled with their names, and as soon as found they must unpack parcel and put on article of wearing apparel found therein, run back to ponies and mount and ride home over same course. Articles of clothing must be properly adjusted, and should competitors find parcels which do not belong to them they can put them back at bottom of pie and go on dipping till they find their own.

Mr. Fischer .................................................. 1
Mr. Corbett .................................................. 2
Mr. John .................................................. 3

V. Event.—The Whistling Coon Stakes.

The judges will have a list of simple, well-known tunes duly numbered and gentlemen will draw a number to see which tune is to be allotted to them. They will then ride a given course to where ladies are standing, dismount and hold pony while they whistle. their tune to nominatrix, who will guess tune and write the name down on a piece of paper and sign her name. Gentlemen to mount and return over same course carrying paper which must be handed in to judges. First gentleman past the post with correct tune to win.

Mr. Webster nominated by Mrs. Chalmers . 1
Mr. Fischer nominated by Miss Mills ...... 2
Mr. Parmentier nominated by Mrs. Ehlers . 3

Five competed.

## MRS. CURZON.

A correspondent, who writes from long personal acquaintance, sends the "Pioneer" the following very interesting sketch : Mrs. Curzon, at that time Miss Mary Leiter of Chicago, first appeared in London as the friend of Miss Margot Tennant, now Mrs. Asquith, in the season of 1891. She was at that time eighteen. Her father was reputed to be the richest of all the Chicago millionaires, and as he owns an immense area in the very centre of that city, this may well be true. It is little wonder that one of the most beautiful women who have ever crossed the Atlantic, not less graceful in mind than in person, and an immense heiress, Miss Leiter should have attracted a host of admirers. There may or may not be stern critics in the future of your new Viceroy, but be this as it may, it is entirely safe to prophesy that the new Vicereine, from the day she arrives until she leaves you, will be the best loved and most admired woman in India. She is every inch a queen. Nor will the functional side of life find her at all unprepared. At her father's new palace in Washington on Dupont Circle, she has had an invaluable experience in receiving that strange cosmopolitan crowd of ministers, diplomats, travellers, senators from the wild west with weird wives, which makes up the society of that most delightful of capitals. President Cleveland was fortunate enough to marry a young and beautiful girl, almost Miss Leiter's contemporary, altogether her greatest friend. Miss Leiter greatly assisted the wife of the President through the complex events in the earliest days of that luckless second Administration, and her loss to Mrs. Cleveland during those terrible years which followed—years when the President was holding at sword's point all the leaders of his own party, the magnitude of this loss only Mrs. Cleveland could tell. I must not, however, send over to you an impression that Mrs. Curzon is more than a very beautiful, very graceful, very English woman. She is not a woman of views or initiative ; possibly it might even be objected by the hypercritical that she is lacking in individuality. But at least this is true—London is losing a charming hostess, one of its most beautiful faces, a woman of great tact, charm and manner. The perverse rupee may prove still more perverse and may checker the reputation of the Viceroy, and the frontier may be aflame with war ; but a very admirable and imperturbable lady will be a partner in an Administration which, whether successful or not, is sure to be popular. As to Mrs. Curzon's family, who are certain to visit her frequently, a few words may not be out of place. Mr. Leiter is a typical American millionaire ; western, full of business aptitude, and withal the soul of honour. He has spent the past six weeks in liquidating the enormous losses incurred by his only son Joseph in the Chicago wheat pit, losses which mounted into millions of dollars and which he was not legally, nor indeed perhaps even morally, bound to defray. Mrs. Leiter is a woman of amiability and boundless hospitality, and but yesterday herself a beauty. There are also two unmarried daughters, the younger, Miss Daisy, scarcely less admired than her elder sister.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

### SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 31st August, 1898.

There will be drill at the Riding School for all Members daily, (Tuesday excepted) at 7 a.m. Plane Clothes.

There will be Shooting at the Rifle range on Saturday after noon the 3rd September from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR

### S. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st September, 1898.

1. There will be 40-pr R M L Gun Drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m. to-day. The Signalling Class will fall in after drill.

By Order
H. A. H. PAYNE, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Cinderella Dance at the Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 3rd instant at 9 p.m. Tickets as usual.

Beauty and Hygiene.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin ; " also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others, delicately perfumed. Warning : When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrups. Sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

## THE CHARGE AGAINST A SCHOOLMASTER OF SPREADING PLAGUE.

### ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Jugjivon Dayal, a Hindu schoolmaster, stood charged, at the instance of Superintendent Grennan, with negligently doing an act which he knew to be likely to spread infectious diseases, viz. plague, dangerous to human life. Superintendent Grennan conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Furdoonji Pestonji P. Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. Mr. H. M. Judge, District Plague Officer, B. Ward (North), was present. The facts of the case have already been reported. Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan cross-examined Dr. Ebrahim at some length. After the case, for the prosecution was over counsel argued that though the evidence was given in detail by the prosecution in support of the charge, the question on which the guilt or innocence of the accused rested was confined within a very small compass. That there were plague cases in the accused's school-room was indisputable, but the point to be determined was weather the deceased had plague on Monday, the 15th, and, if they had, whether the accused knew it. Mr. Taleyarkhan added that he would prove by the evidence of his witnesses that the deceased were seen moving about as late as Monday, and there was nothing about the appearance of the deceased to cause alarm or to arouse any suspicion. Mr. Rajabali Ramji, a senior student at the J. J. Hospital and an Israel, gave evidence that they knew the two deceased, and they did not at any time look as if they were ill.

The Magistrate, in delivering judgment, said :—In this case the accused is charged, under section 269 of the Code, with unlawfully or negligently doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life. The accused is a schoolmaster, and keeps a small school at Dongree. He and a few other teachers of the school live on the premises in a room adjoining the school-room. On August 15th Mr. Judge, the District Plague Officer, received certain information about a Khoja boy being attacked with plague. In consequence of enquiries made about this boy it appeared to him that the boy might have probably contracted the disease in the accused's school which the boy was attending. Consequently Mr. Judge and Dr. Ibrahim Hoosein went the same day to the school. In the course of the conversation that passed between the accused and Mr. Judge the accused gave the latter to understand that the boys attended the school regularly and that the premises were generally healthy, and that there was no illness in his house or school. Mr. Judge called for the muster-roll of the school, but the accused did not keep any. Mr. Judge, therefore, ordered him to prepare one and gave instructions to Dr. Ebrahim Hoosein, who was with him at the time, to visit the school the next day and make a thorough inspection. Having done so much Mr. Judge and Dr. Ebrahim left the premises, Why they did not thoroughly inspect the premises that same day I don't know, and I cannot understand the explanation given to me that it was not their duty to do so. The next day, 16th, Dr. Ebrahim appears to have gone to visit this school at 8 a.m. He states that he did not go upstairs to the second floor where the school-room is situated. At about 10 a.m. again, in consequence of an attempt made by the accused to remove two patients from his rooms to the plague hospital, Dr. Ebrahim came upon the scene and found two patients lying ill with fever in the room next to the school-room. Having ascertained that they were plague cases, he gave instructions to remove them to the plague hospital. These two patients whose names are Maganlal Rajaram and Hiralal Mohanram, were residing in the same premises, and died within two or three days after admission into the plague hospital. The allegation against the accused is that he concealed these two cases in his house and thereby committed the offence under section 269 of the Code. Now in this case the real point at issue, in my opinion, is—How long were these two patients ill, attacked with plague, before they were removed to the hospital ? The prosecution ask me to hold that these two patients must have been suffering from plague for about four or five days before the 16th August, when they were removed to hospital, because Dr. Ebrahim is of opinion that one of the patients had developed a bubo and the other was semi-conscious (though he had no bubo) when they were removed to the hospital. On the other hand, the defence set up is that these two patients suddenly got ill on the morning of the 16th August, and as soon as accused had reason to believe that the cases were serious, he himself made efforts to have the patients removed to hospital. The latter part of the defence is admitted by the prosecution. Now Dr. Ebrahim is certainly not in a position to affirm positively that these two patients must have developed serious symptoms of plague on the 15th, rendering it obligatory on the part of the accused to give information to the plague authorities, nor is Dr. Ebrahim able to swear that the patients must have been so ill on the 15th that a layman like the accused was in a position to detect the plague in these two cases. Dr. Ebrahim further admits that plague cases are sometimes very suddenly developed, and an apparently healthy man may fall a victim to this disease in a few hours. I believe this fact is generally known to all. The accused calls two witnesses (and both of them seem to be reliable witnesses) to prove that the deceased. Hiralal, was quite well on the evening of the 13th August and able to go about his usual business, and also that the deceased, Muguniai, was seen moving about in the house at 10 a.m. on the 15th August. Neither of them appeared to be in the least ill or sick on these respective dates. The only question, therefore, which I have to decide is whether it is proved satisfactorily by the prosecution that these two patients must have been suffering from plague on the 15th August, and were in such a state that the accused ought to have reported the matter to the authorities. Looking to the evidence on both sides, I am obliged to come to the conclusion that it is not proved before the court that these two patients were ailing for a long time, and had been so bad on the 15th instant as to make it obligatory on the accused to report the cases to the plague authorities. On the other hand, I find from the conduct of the accused that on the 16th instant he himself took the first steps to remove these patients to the hospital. Although it is very necessary in the interests of every one concerned that cases of this nature should be vigilantly searched out and severely punished, still, in the absence of sufficient evidence to sustain a charge of this serious nature, I don't feel warranted in convicting the accused, and whatever doubts there are in this case as regards the duration of these two patients' illness I give the benefit of those doubts to the accused and order him to be acquitted and discharged.

## THE CHARGE OF SPREADING INFECTION AGAINST A DOCTOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Dr. V. Dias, Medical Officer in charge of the Khoja Plague Hospital, has been charged by Mr. Henry Montgomery Judge, District Plague Officer of the B. Ward, North, with negligently doing an act likely to spread the infection of bubonic plague. Mr. Crawford, solicitor to the Municipality, assisted by Mr. Leask, Divisional Health Officer, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. DeSouza, pleader, with Mr. DeQuadros, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Judge, cross-examined by Mr. DeSouza, said he was Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, deputed on special plague duty. He was not at all afraid of going near the plague patients. While on plague duty he had made a study of plague. He had made inquiries from Dr. Haffkine and Dr. Lyon ; he had not studied the disease from books. His knowledge was derived from observation and conversations with medical practitioners. Up to a certain stage he could diagnose a plague case. There were two types of the disease. In the first type buboes, prostration, fever, and a certain look of the eyelids caused by the paralysis of eyelids were the general symptoms. In the second type buboes appeared, but in these cases pneumonia and high fever were the principal symptoms. It was very difficult to diagnose cases of the second kind. He could detect the first kind with certainty. The patient, Mahomed Hassum, was suffering from fever and prostration, but witness could not say that he could walk about. Witness's opinion coincided with that of Dr. Ibrahim Hoosein. However, before he had an opportunity of consulting an expert in Bombay in the case of the patient two certificates were shown to him, one from Dr. Dias, the medical officer in charge of the Khoja Plague Hospital, and the other from Dr. DeSilva, a medical gentleman and a member of the Municipal Corporation. Subsequently he consulted Dr. Galiotti and took his measures accordingly. He had the house vacated, and allowed the patient and the contacts to remain in it. He saw the heel of the patient bandaged on the first day. He was told that it was a "bad heel" ; he understood it to be some sort of abrasion. The bubo was on the left, the same side on which the bad heel was. So far as he was concerned, he did not give Dr. Dias any chance of explanation. He placed the case in the hands of the Municipality.

Dr. Ibrahim Abdool Hoosein, examined by Mr. Crawford, said he was one of the Deputy Health Officers in the Municipality. He was in charge of the Oomercarry section. Before he joined the Municipality he was in charge of the Adamji Pirbhoy Plague Hospital from March 1897 to November of the same year. Nishanpada Cross Lane was in his section. House No. 13 in that lane was occupied by the patient, Mahomed Hassum. He first saw the man on August 5th. He received a report of a patient having been admitted to the hospital on the previous day, and he went to make inquiries about the man. The "report" was a hospital return made by Dr. Dias. "Manda Gulley," stated in the return, was the popular name of the Nishanpada Cross Lane. There was fever, but the man was walking about. Witness could not diagnose it as a case of plague on that day. He also saw on the same day Fulbai, the mother of the patient. She was lying in bed suffering from fever. He examined her, but was unable to say whether the condition she was in was due to plague. From what he saw he thought it necessary to keep these cases under observation. On the 6th he went to the house with Mr. Judge. They saw Mahomed Hassum, whose temperature was about 102°. The man was lying in bed suffering from high fever. Witness found a bubo on the left groin. That symptom had developed since the day before. He had an anxious face, which was a very bad symptom. He had a very bad furred tongue, and was in a very weak condition. He came unhesitatingly to the conclusion from the symptoms he had explained that it was undoubtedly a case of plague. No bubo had developed in the case of Fulbai. He again went to the house on the 7th and saw only Mahomed Hassum but not Fulbai. He was still in the same condition he was on the 6th. Fulbai was not there. He made inquiries about her. On the 8th he went with Mr. Judge and a Sub-Inspector to the house. He did not find Mahomed Hassum there. He made inquiries about the man, whose absence was accounted to him. He again went to the house on the 9th with Mr. Judge, and found that Mahomed Hassum had been brought back to the house. That man was weaker than when he last saw him ; he had the symptoms as before. His relatives told witness that they had a certificate. The certificate was shown to witness by Mr. Judge on the following day. Witness recognised the handwriting on the certificate. It was in Dr. Dias's handwriting. There was a slight abrasion on the left heel of Mahomed Hassum, the consequence of a shoe-bite. There was more likelihood of a man with an abrasion getting plague. On the 10th he went to the house with Dr. Galiotti for taking the serum out of the man. An objection was raised by the relatives, who would not allow any serum to be taken but in the presence of their medical man. The patient had an increased respiration, pointing to an affection of the lung—pneumonia. Witness and Dr. Galiotti went to the house on the 11th, Mr. Judge accompanying them. Dr. DeSilva was sent for by the relatives of the patient, and in the doctor's presence some serum was allowed to be taken. Dr. DeSilva made a statement. Since Mahomed Hassum was taken ill another case of plague occurred in the house. Dr. Dias made a return of the case on August 14th. That man died on the 16th, and Dr. Dias included that case in his return.

The cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

#### EVIDENCE OF DR. GALIOTTI.

Dr. Jino Galiotti was next called as a witness. Mr. Bachrach was sworn in as special interpreter to assist him from the Italian to the English. Dr. Galiotti, examined by Mr. Crawford, said he was Doctor of Medicine, and held a degree from the University of Florence for Experimental Pathology and Bacteriology. He went with Dr. Ibrahim to the house of a patient to see whether it was a case of plague or not. That was the only case he examined. It was undoubtedly a case of plague. The symptoms were fever and the inflammation of the gland on the left groin. On the 10th he did not take any serum from the gland, because he was not allowed to do so by the patient. On the 11th he went again to the house, accompanied by Dr. Ibrahim and Mr. Judge. He examined the patient, and it confirmed the opinion he had formed on the previous day. On that day the relatives of the patient sent for Dr. De Silva. Witness took serum from the bubo. He made cultures, which showed by microscopic examination that the pus from the bubo contained characteristic plague bacilli. He had the cultures with him in court. The patient had an abrasion on the left heel. The plague bacilli probably entered through the abrasion and produced the bubo. There was no lymphangitis, that is, swelling of the lymphatic glands.

Cross-examined by Mr. DeSouza, witness said a boil on the heel would bring on a little swelling in the inguinal region, but not so big as a bubo. It was possible that the swelling might be small at first, which would gradually develope into a large one. It would be sympathetic at first or due to the pain of the boil. The plague bacilli being generally antagonistic to pus microbes, it was not possible that the original little swelling which was due to sympathetic action of the pain of the boil, might develope in the large plague bubo, owing to the man having the boil living in a house infected with plague. There was scabies on the abrasion on the heel. As it was not removed, he could not say whether it was a suppurating ulcer. He was informed about the history of the house before he was taken there. Several cases of plague had occurred there. It was impossible for him to say how old was the case of plague. Dr. Dias was not present when he made the investigation.

Re-examined by Mr. Crawford, witness said that the abrasion on the heel, as far as he could remember, was small with a scab on. It was difficult, but not unlikely, that big bubo should result from such an injury.

Examined by the court, witness said that when a plague patient was brought back to a house, the people inhabiting the house incurred the risk of being attacked with plague. It could not be determined by science that "a person" could spread the infection of plague as well as "the place."

Dr. Ibrahim was then cross-examined by Mr. De Souza, and further inquiry was adjourned till this afternoon.

## A SHORT WAY WITH THE CHINESE.

The following is from the "Amur Gazette :" In the village of Bolshoi Sakhalin, on the Manchurian frontier, a Russian merchant lately went out hunting, accompanied by a friend. While they were engaged in their sport, some minor Chinese officials seized the sportsmen and had them beaten with bamboos, each of the Russians receiving twenty blows apiece. The merchant was then bound to a tree and subjected to a kind of torture locally known as "Dib," and both the captives were then put under arrest. As soon as the Chief Commissioner of the Amur Frontier Guard heard of this incident he immediately took the most energetic measures for liberating the prisoners and for securing the punishment of the zealous Chinese officials. The Commissioner straightway demanded full satisfaction for the indignity and punishment thus inflicted upon Russian subjects, and ordered this satisfaction to be made within not less than three days. As the result of such a peremptory demand the Chinese officials humbly approached Colonel Grombsheffsky, and ordered full compensation for the outrage. The Chinese officer who ordered the arrest of the Russian merchant and his friend received 100 blows, the officer under him received 200 blows, and each of the unfortunate soldiers who had carried out the commands of their officers received 500 blows. In all cases the punishment was inflicted by bamboo rods. The severe punishment was duly carried out next day in the presence of Colonel Grombsheffsky and two other Russian officials deputed by the Russian military authorities to see that the punishment was duly carried out. It is expected that such rigorous measures of redress will be a lesson to the Chinese, at least locally, and that it will teach them to treat all classes of Russians with proper consideration and respect. Colonel Grombsheffsky is well known for his exploration of the Pamir regions.

## JUDGE BACON ON THE "HUMAN BOY."

### AMUSING ACTION AGAINST A HEADMASTER.

At the Whitechapel County Court, before Judge Bacon, a Hebrew gentleman, named Phillip Goldberg, brought an action against Mr. Carter, headmaster of the Whitechapel Foundation Schools for the recovery of the value of a violin bow belonging to Mr. Goldberg's little boy. From the plaintiff's statement it appeared that Mr. Carter had organized a concert among the lads attending his school, and had invited young Goldberg to play his violin, but on the latter's return home it was found that some other boy's bow had been placed in Goldberg's violin case, and the father now sued for the value of the missing bow.

Judge Bacon—Your son took his fiddle, played at the concert, and brought home some one else's bow ?

Plaintiff—Yes, I made application to Mr. Carter and he promised to pay for the bow. He is responsible for my bow.

Judge Bacon—Responsible—whatever for ? Supposing your boy had lost his pocket handkerchief or his peg-top, how can you hold the master of the school responsible for what the human boy will do ? (Laughter.)

Plaintiff—Well, the case was shut, somebody has sneaked the bow. (Laughter.)

Judge Bacon—What has that to do with the defendant—how can you hold him responsible ?

Plaintiff—Well, I pay 22s. a quarter, and I am willing to do so, but he undertakes to look after my boy.

Judge Bacon—What would you say if somebody had "sneaked" your son's penknife ?

Plaintiff—I cannot say ; you see a knife is so little a thing, but with regard to the bow, Mr. Carter invited him to play at the concert, and surely he is responsible.

Judge Bacon (smiling)—But you know boys are so very careless, so happy go lucky.

Plaintiff—Well, then, Mr. Carter did promise to pay me.

Defendant's solicitor—That is not so, your honour.

Judge Bacon—Oh, that does not matter, there is no consideration for such a promise if made, and he is not liable. Judgment for the defendant, with costs. Who would keep a school if he were answerable for all a boy's effects, goods, chattels, and properties. (Laughter.)

Plaintiff (amazed)—Good gracious, then I have lost. (Renewed laughter.)

The Russian Government has for some time past been endeavouring to secure coaling stations between the Mediterranean and the Pacific for its steamers to Port Arthur and Vladivostok. The Brussells correspondent of the "Standard" says that the Emperor Nicholas wishes in particular to obtain a *pied aterre* on the Malay Peninsula, in the Siamese province north of Penang, and he hopes to succeed through the great friendship existing between himself and the King of Siam. As the King of Siam stated, during [illegible] to London, that he regarded the Emperor of [illegible] his "true friend," it is probable that this [illegible] scheme may come off, unless the British Representative at Bangkok is very vigilant.

## THE HOLIEST OF RELICS.

### DR. FUHRER AND BUDDHA'S TOOTH.

The most conspicuous object in Rangoon, and one famed throughout Indo-Chinese, is the Shwe-dagon (pronounced "dagoon") pagoda. It is held in peculiar sanctity by all Buddists because they believe it contains eight of the hairs from the head of the great Gautama, as well as the bathing garment, the ladle and staff of the three preceding Buddhas. Devotees from all parts of Burma visit this celebrated shrine, and their offerings form no inconsiderable parts of immense revenues assigned for its maintenance by the Telang sovereigns of Pegu. After the occupation of Lower Burma by the British much of the temple lands were sequestered, but the offerings of worshippers at the sacred shrine were still sufficient to maintain a whole army of priests and monks, as well as to permit of the celebration of certain festivals with becoming pomp, if not with all the magnificence and grandeur of the times when Rangoon belonged to the Burmese.

Within the last few years there has been a very considerable falling-off in the value of the gifts and in the number of worshippers at the famed Shwe-dagon at Rangoon. In spite of the announcement of the chief pongyis that the eight hairs from the head of Gautama—the most precious of the sacred relics in the temple—had miraculously grown to an enormous length, still worshippers, and more serious still, gifts became less. Even a re-gilding of the great circular pyramid, which rises majestically from the square platform on which are a thousand fanes, and towers 320 feet above the surrounding plains, was of no effect, although the priests taught that all who took part in this function obtained as much benefit as if they had repeated a hundred thousand tun-suranas.

Shwe-dagon has lost its pre-eminence. It no longer contains the most sacred relic in Burma. A holier relic of the great Gautama had been discovered, and was now on view at the Mahati Paya Monastery at Katha in Upper Burma. According to the Chief priest of the monastery high authority has pronounced the relic a "genuine" tooth of Gautama Budda—one of the "Athambinana" or seven great relics, which consist of the four teeth, the two collar bones and the frontal bone. Legend has it that when the body of Gautama was being cremated at the town of Kusinara a shower of rain extinguished the flames and left the seven abovementioned bones unconsumed. These have since been carefully preserved by his followers.

Katha is a small town on the west bank of the Irrawady River, some 600 miles north of Rangoon. It is the headquarters of the Katha Division and the terminus of the Mu Valley Railway. It was of no importance and little known till last year, when it suddenly became the most famous town in all Burma. Last year the postal service of the Indian Government delivered a small parcel despatched from Lucknow to the abbot of the Mahati Paya Monastery, and in this unpretentious manner the "great relic," the "most sacred of the sacred," the genuine tooth of Bhudda, found its way to Burma. Had the postal authorities known of the priceless treasure they were conveying, doubtless special precautions would have been used to insure its safety, and a heavy charge have been made for insurance. However, Gautama's tooth reached Katha, and the presence of the inestimable treasure at the Monastery was soon noised abroad throughout the length and breadth of Burma. Crowds of devotees came flocking and still flock to Katha, content to catch even a glimpse of this holiest of relics.

The tooth fits loosely into a solid gold pedestal, mounted with rubies, and this pedestal stands on an alter of silver. A beaten gold umbrella canopies the sacred relic whenever it is brought out from the sanctuary of the monastery and exhibited to crowds of worshippers. Twice a day at nine in the morning and three in the afternoon the tooth is on view, and crowds of devotees from all parts of Burma crush and crowd each other to get near to the sacred relic and deposit their offerings at the foot of the altar. At stated intervals the abbot, or chief pongyi, Oo-Ma, lifts the tooth from its pedestal and holds it in the sunlight in such a position that the slanting rays of the sun are reflected from the enamel of the tooth so that it sparkles and gleams as if set with diamonds. This is regarded as a miraculous manifestation, and the crowds (chiefly women) prostrate themselves with exclamation of Ooha ! Ooha ! (glorious ! glorious !) The possession of this precious relic has already raised Katha to the first importance, and has conferred special dignity on the Mahati Paya Monastery. The Buddhist religion enjoins that such relics are to be enshrined in the heart of a Dagoba (incorrectly pronounced pagoda)—from 'dhato' a tooth or bone and 'garbha' the womb. It is said that during the last six months over a lakh of rupees has been collected towards the building of a fitting dagoba over the sacred tooth. A much larger sum will be needed before the new shrine can be erected, but the pongyis have every influence that any sum they may require will be easily collected, as it is considered a special act of merit by Buddhists to contribute in any way towards the preservation of one of the 'seven great relics.'

The strange story of how after the lapse of 2,000 years this most sacred relic has been recovered, and has come into the possession of the Buddhist monks of Katha, is best told in the words of the following letter, copied from what purports to be the original, now or until recently kept in the monastery of Mahata in Katha.

"Lacknow Museum, 21st September, 1898.

My Dear Rev. U. Ma,—As I have already informed you by wire, I have despatched in a box your silver velvet casket together with a molar tooth of Lord Buddha Gautama Sakya Muni. It was found by me in a stupa erected at Kapila Vathku where Prince Suddodhana lived. That it is genuine there can be no doubt : all proofs for it will be in a book which I am writing, and which I will send you as soon as it is printed off and issued. I hope it will reach you safely, and great rejoicings will greet the hearth of every devout Buddhist.

The other relics will follow shortly . . . . A. Fuhrer."

This is the same pongyi who is mentioned in the annual report (1897) of Dr. Fuhrer, to Secretary of Land Revenue, Oudh and N. W. Provinces, "Phongi U. Ma of the Mahati Monastery at Katha very generously presented two "most important" Burmese Pali palm-leaf manuscripts, handsomely gilt and ornamented. One manuscript "Visudi Magga, the path of purity, contains an extensive and systematic treatise on Buddhist doctrine composed by the famous Buddhaghosa."

Thus we see that it was due to a British servant that this inestimable treasure was found and made over to the Burmese priests. The tooth itself is just three inches in length, one and one-eighth inches in breadth and width, and weighs about twenty times as much as the molar of an ordinary human being in the present day. But there were giants in those days, we read, so that we can only assume that Gautama Sakya Muni was a giant. The sceptics who state that the tooth on view at Katha is that of a large-sized horse, may be referred to Dr. Fuhrer, the Curator of the Government Museum at Lucknow, who is an authority on Buddistic matters. At all events this autograph letter, or what purported to be an autograph letter from a British officer, in such high authority as Dr. Fuhrer, has been accepted as quite sufficient guarantee by the Burmese that the tooth is a veritable Athambinana (one of the seven most precious relics).—*Pioneer*.

## AN EXTRAORDINARY DIVORCE CASE.

### MOTHER RESPONDENT, DAUGHTER'S LOVER CO-RESPONDENT.

In the Probate and Divorce Division the other day, before the President and a common jury, the case of Bishop v. Bishop and Barber came on for hearing. Mr. Charles Bishop, a saddler, sought a divorce by reason of the adultery of his wife with the co-respondent, a grocer's assistant, against whom damages were claimed.

Mr. Newson, who appeared for the petitioner, said that the case was a very scandalous one, because the co-respondent, while visiting the house as a suitor to the eldest daughter of the petitioner, had misconducted himself with Mrs. Bishop. Mr. Bishop was about 50 years of age, the respondent 48, and the co-respondent 27. The marriage took place at Hungerford in 1869, and Mr. and Mrs. Bishop afterwards lived at Enfield. There were eight children. In 1893 the co-respondent came to lodge at the house, and while there he was ill, and the respondent nursed him. Mr. Barber was subsequently engaged at some stores at Enfield, and used to visit petitioner's house from Saturday to Monday, the reason being that he was courting Mr. Bishop's daughter. In May, 1897, the petitioner went to bed early, but was awakened by hearing respondent talking to the co-respondent, and he then heard kissing. The petitioner spoke to his wife about it, but she assured him there was nothing in it, as the co-respondent always treated her as a mother. Subsequently Barber, upon being spoken to, admitted that misconduct had taken place, and he afterwards signed a confession to that effect.

Evidence was given in support of the petitioner's case, amongst the witnesses being Miss Ada Bishop, who said that the co-respondent used to walk out with her on Sundays and with her mother on Saturdays.

The adultery was not denied, but Mr. Powles called the co-respondent, who said that he was only earning £2 10s. a week as a grocer's assistant, and had to contribute to the support of his mother.

In the result the jury found that adultery had been committed, and they assessed the damages at £125.

A decree nisi, with costs, was granted, with custody of the children. It was ordered that the damages be paid into court within fourteen days.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## A MYSTERIOUS NUGGET.

### EXCITEMENT AT KANOWNA.

The discovery of an enormous nugget, said to be worth something like £5,000, is reported from Kanowna, Victoria, yet the mystery in regard to the alleged find is as great as ever. No outsider except Father Long knows who are the finders, or the locality of the find, or has seen the nugget. A telegram from Kanowna in the "Perth Inquirer," dated 20th July, gives the following account of the interview with Father Long, to which reference has been made in telegrams :—The greatest excitement prevails here now that Father Long has confirmed the statement as to the discovery of a large nugget. On being interviewed by the representative of the "Morning Herald," he stated :—"It is all true. The nugget weighs between 95 lb. and 100 lb. It is about 15 inches long and 5 inches thick at its deepest point, and is almost pure gold. At both ends there is oxidised iron, and the nugget resembles a sickle head in shape. In regard to the locality, all the rev. gentleman would say was that it was within five miles of Kanowna, and having been sworn to secrecy, he could not state the exact locality just yet, but he hoped to supply the necessary information in a few days. Father Long's statement that a nugget had been shown to him was sufficient for the men, and some 2,000 fossickers of all descriptions and ages started out early this morning, and scoured the country from the Gordon to Lakes Gwynne and Thomas, across the country to the town, and then on to the Six Mile over to the All Nations mine, to the northwest of the town, without alighting upon the alleged hidden prospectors. Some wag pegged some old workings on the western fall of the All Nations mine, and soon the whole country was pegged for a distance of a couple of miles by half a mile in width. The news soon spread, and as the representative of the "Morning Herald" was leaving the place large numbers of men were wending their way to the spot, and pegging was continued until a late hour. On returning, shortly after lunch next day, subsequently to the fruitless search on the eastern side of the town, the "Herald" representative attended a "roll up" of some 2,000 men held in the main street. The men rolled in from all directions, and after a brief consultation, the crowd moved towards Father Long's residence. A large number of vehicles laden with living freight, cyclists, and others joined in the procession. At the priest's house Father Long, in answer to calls, addressed the large body of men. He confirmed the statement that he had seen the nugget, which weighed between 95 lb. and 100 lb. He had made a sacred promise not to reveal the locality of the find and the dictates of the Roman Catholic Church, of which he was a representative, forbade him to break that promise. He could say no more than this at present, but he hoped, in the course of two or three weeks with the prospectors' permission, to supply all the particulars, besides which the nugget would be exhibited.

A voice : "But you will let a few in the know first."

Father Long : "I promise that no one person will have priority over the other. I shall convene a public meeting by advertisement in the papers, and disclose the particulars to the masses, without favoring any single person."

This seemed to satisfy the crowd, and after cheering the reverend gentleman the men returned to town, and soon afterwards renewed their searches.

The bulk of the people here are a good deal disappointed, and some of the old pioneer diggers seemed to be of opinion that Father Long should have kept his information to himself, unless he was prepared to name the locality. The nugget was reported to have been deposited in the local branch of the Union Bank, but this has been denied. The streets are crowded to-night, and every person is on the tip-toe of expectancy. All sorts of questions are put to those who are seen returning from the various "pads" leading in the alleged direction of the scene of the new discovery. With the last number of persons at present engaged scouring the bush, it is anticipated that the locality will be discovered before the week is out.

## A SINGULAR BLUNDER.

### PATHETIC SCENE AT A MELBOURNE HOSPITAL.

Early one morning last month the Collingwood police took to the Melbourne Hospital a young woman found in a fit in Smith-street. She remained unconscious all day, and next morning a telephone message was received from the hospital stating that she had regained consciousness, and had given her name and address as Ellen Rosney, married woman, 18 Tyne-street, Carlton. The Collingwood police received word from the hospital that Mrs. Rosney had died. The message was forwarded to Carlton, and Mr. Rosney and his three children were informed of the death. Mr. Rosney protested that he had seen his wife on the previous evening, and that she had seemed much better ; but the message left no room for doubt. Mr. Rosney and his children went to the hospital, and entered the ward in which Mrs. Rosney had been lying to get permission to visit the body. There the children saw their mother in bed, and apparently better. They ran towards her, screaming, "Oh, mother ! mother ! You're not dead, are you !" The poor children threw their arms round her, while the husband wept with joy. Mr. Rosney, who has suffered severe losses of late, and was working on the railway regrading works at Avenel, came to town on hearing that his wife had been taken ill and sent to the hospital, in order to make arrangements for the care of the children.

The name of the woman taken to the hospital by the Collingwood police was, it now transpires, Amelia Campbell, lately of Gertrude-street, Fitzroy. She never rallied, and died. The report forwarded by the police to the coroner sets forth that Ellen Rosney was the name of the deceased. How the names came to be mixed up in such an extraordinary manner is as yet unexplained.

## UNFAIR TRADING IN GERMANY.

The German law against unfair trade competition has been in force for two years. The penalties for breaking the law have been strictly enforced by the judges. Some of the cases which have come before the courts have been very amusing. German judges appear to have a knack of "making the penalty fit the crime," as the following cases show : The result of making boots "manufacturers' prices," or hats "cost price," when a small profit was actually made, was a fine of 10*l*., and the publication of the sentence in the newspapers. Shopkeepers had announced the sale of goods at "unheard of prices" and "without profit," and below "cost price." They were sentenced to sell at these prices until their stocks were exhausted. One firm posted the following notice on its windows : "52 establishments in the largest towns of Germany." They did not speak of branch establishments. Yet the courts granted an injunction, in spite of the defence that the firm belonged to an association of traders, who obtained their goods from the same sources. False announcements at sales have given rise to a number of prosecutions. "Sale, retiring from business," resulted in a fine of 15*l*. "Sale on account of removal," and "sale after stock-taking," when not in accordance with the facts, also led to fines. At Leipsig Exhibition last year, a firm gave a view of their works comprising a building labelled "carpet-weaving department." They did not weave carpets, though they sold them, and the house in question did not exist. The result of this indiscretion was a fine and injunction. A Hamburg firm advertised an "infallible grease eraser." This was an exaggeration for which the luckless inventor paid heavily. On the instigation of nine other firms he was requested in court to remove grease spots especially prepared for him by an expert appointed by the court. The experiment failed, and the inventor was fined 5*l*. and costs. Since that date the specific ceased to be infallible.

## MR. CURZON AND THE VICEROYALTY.

Is it more desirable to be Viceroy of India or a rising statesman in England ? Mr. Curzon has answered this question for himself by choosing the former. In holding this opinion he does not stand alone. Sir M. Grant-Duff in 1872, when Under-Secretary for India, delivered a speech in which he compared the two careers. His remarks are of interest at the present moment : There is no position to which a subject could now aspire, which gives to a man of high aim and strong purpose the same opportunity of advancing the happiness of mankind as the Viceroyalty of India. Among the many benefits of Parliamentary institutions we can hardly venture to reckon the good effect which they produce upon the minds and characters of those who mainly work them. No statesman reaches the highest office in this country without going through an amount of wear and tear which exhausts more than it trains him. The bloom is very much off the plum before success is achieved at all, and when it is achieved, little more is achieved than the right of initiation with the certainty that the actual outturn of his activity will take a form very different from that which approves itself to the statesman's own mind. Quite otherwise is it with a Viceroy. Going to India generally in the prime of life, he passes about half his time certainly as favourable to health as the House of Commons. But from being exhausted by a constant drain on his intellect, unaccompanied by any adequate process of restoration, he is, at least for the first two or three years of his residence in India, perpetually taking in new ideas and growing no less in knowledge than in the power to use it. Instead of wasting his energies in guarding himself against the criticism of keen opponents or lynx-eyed candid friends ; instead of holding himself ready at any moment to make a speech an hour long about some miserable trifle of administration or patronage, he is only just enough controlled by the Secretary of State in Council to make him reasonably captious.

## THE HIGHER MANNERS.

Can manners be taught ? In one sense, of course, the answer is yes. You can teach a child not to eat with his knife, not to drink while he is eating, and all the other maxims of the nursery. But why not also the "higher manners," which make people agreeable or disagreeable, bores, or the reverse, charming or repellent ? This is the question which Mrs. Hugh Bell asks in a lively article in the "Nineteenth Century." The higher manners are usually supposed to be incommunicable, a gift of nature. Mrs. Hugh Bell sets herself to combat this idea. First, there is no doubt that manners can be learnt they are worth learning :—"An ingenuous investigagor put forth, I am told, some time since a circular inquiring into the causes of failure, a copy of which was sent round to all the people who might be supposed to have good reason to know the answer. History does not say what were their feelings in receiving it. But, however, plausibly they may have managed to explain why they had not succeeded in doing all that they had desired to do, we may surmise that they did not, in nine cases out of ten, put their finger on the real cause—namely, that of having been afflicted with an unlucky manner or unlucky manners, which had stood persistently in their way. They had taken, no doubt, a very great deal of trouble to learn many things that they thought would be useful to them ; but this thing, that matters so very much, they had left out altogether. Manners may not "pay"—to use that ugly expression—in an examination, perhaps. But once that, by dint of studying history or the classics, the examination has been passed and the career entered upon, a previous study of manner and manners will be found to pay vary well indeed. It may mean that the road of life is made smooth instead of rough, easy instead of difficult ; that the traveller is helped along it by the encouragement of others, instead of being hindered by their dislike. Such a study, however, but rarely finds its place as part of an accepted curriculum. During the long and frequent conversations on education with which mothers are wont to beguile the time when they meet one another in society—these conversations occasionally take the form of an alternative and competitive recital of the achievements of each mother's offspring—you will hardly ever hear of manner or manners being taken into account in making educational arrangements for Sybil or Dorothy."

#### TO LEARN MANNERS.

Now this may be true of girls, but we hardly think it is true of boys. The commonest of all the reasons alleged for sending boys to certain of the public schools is that they learn manners there. This plea is held to cover the neglect of many other studies and a multitude of minor abuses which otherwise could scarcely have escaped the reformer. The Universities also are still supposed to be of immense value in imparting the "higher manners." However, the said manners are the hardest of all things to define. Mrs. Hugh Bell gets at them negatively by instances of their failure, thus :—"I go, for instance, to visit a noted philanthropist. I am not there on business, so to speak, and she is not professionally called upon to love me ; it is therefore absurd that it should be a factor in my opinion of her real worth that she should forget to pour out my tea, so busy is she haranguing me in a dictatorial and unsmiling manner. I ought to remember that she would hold a cup of water to the lips of a pauper more tenderly than a cup of tea to mine : I ought to remind myself that the manner so displeasing to me has been acquired when exhorting and instructing others less favoured by fortune than I, whose horizon she may thus incalculably have widened. And yet I confess that I find myself wondering if it would not have been possible for her to combine both forms of excellence, and to be deferential, courteous, solicitously hospitable to the well-to do, as well as helpfull and admirable towards the badly off ; and why when great and noble ideals of conduct were being placed before her, some of the minor graces of demeanor should not, as a matter of course, have been imparted as well." Then there is the gentleman who shakes hands with you without looking at you, because his attention happens to have been caught by someone else. Of course he loses your vote and interests, as does also the man who reads a letter while you are explaining your views to him. This last seems to us a very extreme case—a breach of the lower rather than of the higher manners. Then there is the sad case of the lady "renowned for the rare gifts of her mind, heart and intelligence," who looks at herself in the looking-glass all the time that she is speaking to you. That habit, we fear, is incurable. The inclusion of

#### BORES AND PRIGS

into the category of the mannerless, though no doubt technically defensible, renders the subject one of desperate difficulty. Mrs. Hugh Bell dreams of a "night school for adults," where certain "obvious platitudes concerning the conduct of human intercourse might be learnt, without being either given or received with the evil animus of personal application. It sounds ideal, but without that same animus, conscious as we are of each other's infirmities, we should each apply the platitude to our neighbours. The bore and the prig would, we fear, increase the more abundantly on that tuition, and it would be their constant effort to impart to others the "platitudes" which they carried away. However, if Mrs Hugh Bell would conduct the night school we would all attend. Her hints are admirable. How good, for instance, is this about conversation :—"Most young people know in these days that a golf player must not strike his ball from the tee until the player in front of him is two strokes ahead. That rule amongst others, is put up on every golf ground. But they do not know, since it is not put up in every drawing-room, that very much the same rule should be observed in conversation. A golf player would not think of standing quite close to the tee from which some one else is driving off, with his club raised to strike before the other has well played. But when he is playing the game of conversation, he thinks nothing of standing impatiently, with his mouth open, while the other player is speaking, obviously not listening, but waiting to speak himself the moment the other shall have done. He obeys the former rule because he has seen and heard it clearly stated as a rule of the game ; he transgresses the latter one because he has not seen or heard it so stated. Failing the night school, Mr. Hugh Bell pleads that the laws of behaviour may be written down and codified. It would require rare skill to do it, without making the laws look absurd. The ordinary books of etiquette have an inherent comicality, even when they are incontestably right. We wish Mrs. Hugh Bell would be bold and try. For there is real good sense in her plea. Tact and good manners and wordly wisdom can be learnt in no small measure from a wise book or a wise friend. Meanwhile, till the new code is ready there are still a few old books where a wrinkle or two may be picked up. These at random—the Proverbs of Solomon, the Essays of Bacon and Montaigne, even the Ethics of Aristotal. The last reference sounds pedantic, but the sections on friendship and on the "magnificent" man are full of suggestions to the student of the higher manners.—"Westminster Gazette."

According to the vernacular papers it would appear that the Japanese Government has been affected by the annexation fever afflicting almost all the Powers, and some months ago hoisted the flag of the Rising Sun over a small island south of Japan, naming it Minami Tori-jima. The island has been attached for administrative purposes to the Bonin Islands. It is situated in latitude 24° 14 N., long. 154° E., and is said to have been first discovered by an American captain and marked on the chart as Marcus Island. The Japanese who first came across the island was a fisherman of Kinkazan, but when he made the discovery is not stated. On the 3rd December, 1896, Mr. Mizurani Shinroku of Tokyo explored it, and the island has now been formally annexed to the Japanese territory. Twenty men and women and three children have been sent to the island for its cultivation. Its exact area is unknown, but it is estimated that 300,000 *tsubo* can be cultivated.

What logic (observes a writer in the Berlin "National Zeitung" of Aug. 8) is there in opposing the Russian railway monopoly in North China, after having voluntarily conceded to us the monopoly in Shang-tung ? The answer is that there is no logic. Why, then (is next inquired), does Lord Salisbury expose himself to the certainty of rebuff by taking up a position he must be aware that he cannot hold ? This second query leads to what the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News" describes as an ingenious explanation as to Lord Salisbury's aims. The British Premier, we are told, is guided mainly by considerations of domestic policy. That is to say, he has to prepare the English people for the full recognition by the Cabinet of St. James's of the division into spheres principle. He therefore lays exceeding stress upon the Niu-chwang Railway concession in order that he may afterwards abandon it upon Russia agreeing to abandon her railway concessions in the Yang-tse-Kiang territory.

## WRITERS AND READERS.

We shall soon be in possession of a translation of the Life of Emin Pasha. His work, which is of obvious international importance, has so far only been published in German. It is the authoritative life of the traveller, having been written from his papers by his relative, Dr. Schweitzer. The German edition has some interesting pictures.

Mr. Archibald Little has now definitely arranged with Messrs. Sampson Low to prepare a revised edition of his book, "Through the Yang-tse Gorges." Besides bringing the contents up to date, Mr. Little will add several chapters. One of these would be the story—told briefly by him in the "Chronicle" the other day—of how, in the early part of this year, he took a little steamer up the great Yang-tse rapids. The new edition will have a number of illustrations from photographs made by Mrs. Little, who is very expert with her camera.

A London publisher who has been making inquiries with reference to the Bismarck memoirs expresses the view that their publication has been left largely to the discretion of Prince Herbert Bismarck. In other words, while the old Chancellor wrote his reminiscences very frankly, and meant them to be published, he left the decision as to how and [when to his eldest son. The statement has been made that Bismarck lodged his autobiography with the Bank of England, in order that it might be safe from all influences. The publisher quoted believes the documents are all in German—at least, so he has been informed.

We are to have a new volume upon a natural history subject by Sir John Lubbock. Its title is "On Buds and Stipules," the latter word meaning the little sprouts which belong to some buds. Why do some buds have stipules, while others lack them? That is one of the questions on which Sir John gossips in the bright way which distinguishes his natural history books. In part the matter was delivered as lecture before the Royal and Linnean Societies. Messrs. Kegan Paul are to publish the book in their International Scientific Series.

Mr. G. A. Storey, the artist, has been writing his reminiscences under the title, "Sketches from Memory." Mr. Storey has known many notable people, and his recollections of them should be very interesting. For instance, he was acquainted with Dickens, who was always pleased to chat on the subject of art. Mr. Storey travelled in Spain in pursuit of his profession and has a good deal to tell of that country. Also he writes of Paris when the barricades made its streets lively. There are many pictures by Mr. Storey to illustrate his text.

Mr. Charles Robinson is illustrating a volume of "Lilliput Lyrics" for Mr. John Lane—it will be a child's picture and poetry book. The lyrics are by the late Mr. W. B. Rands, who at one time was an exceedingly popular verse writer for children. Mr. Bowden has recently published a selection from his work. Two publications to which he contributed largely were "Peep Show" and "Good Words for the Young." Most of the lyrics which Mr. Lane is now collecting appeared in them. Mr. Charles Robinson has already illustrated several verse volumes for young people, among them Stevenson's "A Childs Garden of Verses."

Sir Richard Temple has gone to the Hebrides for a holiday, after seeing his new book on India through the press. Its aim and scope are well expressed in the title, "A Bird's-Eye View of Picturesque India." It has occurred to Sir Richard that many people who shirk Blue-books would be glad to read about India as a country pure and simple. Accordingly he takes them in fancy across the most interesting parts of that great country, so familiar to himself. He appends a statistical table bearing upon Indian cities and their population, the Anglo-Indian Army and kindred subjects.

The classic travel book of MM. Huc and Gabet is shortly to be re-issued in English by Messrs. Kegan Paul. The travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China of the two Frenchmen were first published almost half a century ago. They have been long out of print, both in the original French and in the English and German translations. The present moment, when affairs in the Far East are in so critical a state, was thought to be very suitable for the re-issue of the work. The engravings on wood which decorated the original edition are to be reproduced.

An early autumn book with Messrs. Longmans is to be the "Life and Letters" of Sir George Savile, Baronet, who became first Marquis of Halifax, and made a considerable figure in his day. The work, which is to be in two volumes, will contain a new edition of his writings, now for the first time collected and revised. Lord Halifax's life belongs to the period 1633 to 1695, which is so full of the picturesque in our history. Macaulay and Hume both refer to his lordship, and there is an allusion to him in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel." The life is by Miss H. C. Foxcroft, who has obtained a mass of fresh informat on.

Constable's library edition of Henry Fielding will begin to appear in September. The first seven or eight volumes will have frontispiece reproductions of Cruikshank's drawings. Later other pictures will be given, as, for example, a portrait of Fielding and a view of his birthplace. A special paper has been made for the edition, which is to be printed at the Chiswick Press. In his introduction, Mr. Gosse will deal with the literary art of Fielding, and with his influence on English literature. The edition, it may be added, is limited to 750 copies for England and America.

Volume two of Huxley's Scientific Memoirs is to be ready early in the autumn publishing season. These memoirs are only being sold in sets, most of which have now been taken up. The first volume contained fifty papers, which Huxley originally published between 1847 and 1860. The second volume will begin at the latter date, and will bring us to about the middle of Huxley's scientific work. The last two volumes will contain his later papers, the very last of these being dated 1888.

Mr. Ernest Vizetelly is preparing a revised translation of Zola's story, "The Abbe Mouret's Transgression." Messrs. Hutchinson are publishing at once a new novel by Miss Ella MacMahon, the author of "A New Note" and other stories. The novel has the title, "An Honorable Estate." At the beginning of October Messrs Pearson will publish two novels, "Fortune's Sport, by Mrs. C. N. Williamson, and "The Seed of the Poppy," by Mr. Clive Holland. This week Messrs. White are to have ready Mrs. Lovett Cameron's story, "The Ways of a Widow," and during the month a novel by Mrs. Jocelyn entitled "Miss Rayburn's Diamonds." Mr. Heinemann hopes shortly to publish Felix Gras's new story, "The Terror," and Mr. Richard Harding Davis's novel, "The King's Jackal."

Sir Walter Besant's book on South London is being printed, and will be ready early this autumn. Lord Ashbourne's volume on Pitt is also so far advanced that it may confidently be expected to be a book of the autumn. A work on "The Cross in Tradition," History, and Art will be published at the end of the month by Messrs. Putnam. The author is the Rev. William Wood Seymour. The "Reader's Handbook," which must be known to a good many people, has been revised throughout and reset in new type for an edition which Messrs. Chatto will publish on Oct. 13. Mr. Murray is publishing "Little Arthur's History of Greece as a companion to "Little Arthur's England" and "Little Arthur's France." The author is the Rev. A. S. Walpole. The abridged edition of Captain Younghusband's "Heart of a Continent" is nearly ready. The volume in its new form will be called "Among the Celestials."

Though there are many Lives and Sketches of Sir Henry Lawrence, the conductors of the Rulers of India Series wisely resolved to include a biography of him in that admirable collection. The volume, written by General M'Leod Innes, V.C., is on the point of publication by the Clarendon Press. The group of Punjab administrators associated with Sir Henry Lawrence, and discussed by General Innes, was perhaps the ablest ever gathered at any time anywhere in India. It may be useful, even in these times, to remember that the man who pacified the Punjab detested policies of adventure; that but for his (and his brother's) wise administration of the Punjab, fifty thousand native troops would not have marched from the province to Delhi to put down the mutineers; and that it was entirely owing to the justice and humanity of Henry Lawrence's management of affairs in Oudh during the two months preceding the Mutiny that the people of Lucknow held aloof from the mutineers, and that the landowners and peasants sheltered and helped European fugitives. Sir Henry Lawrence was the typical soldier-civilian.

The lectures which Professor G. Howard Darwin, of Cambridge University, delivered last year at the Lowell Institute, Boston, U.S., have been summarized in a volume to be published by Mr. Murray. The volume is entitled "The Tides and Kindred Phenomena in the Solar System." Among the subjects discussed are methods of observation, tide mills, tide generating force, tides in lakes, the equilibrium theory of tides, dynamical theory of the tide wave, tidal friction, evolution of celestial systems, and Saturn's rings.


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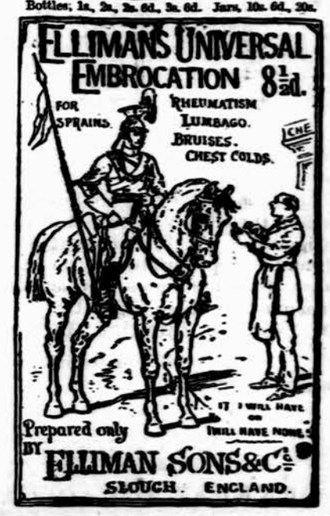


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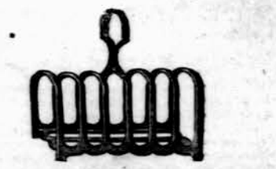
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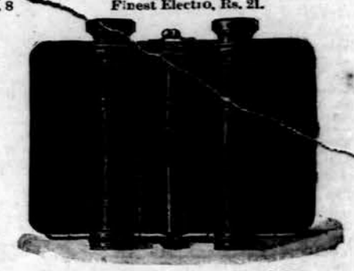
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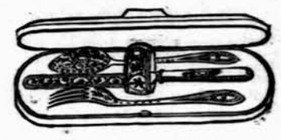
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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Rue Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.